

For Reference

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

Ex LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAENSIS



High Level

BOOK BINDERY LTD.

10372 - 60 Ave., Edmonton

"THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF
CRAFTSMANSHIP"



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
University of Alberta Libraries

<https://archive.org/details/Liebe1972>

Hotto:

"Da steh ich nun, ich armer Tor
Und bin so klug als wie zuvor."

J.W.Goethe FAUST I, Nacht

Meinen Eltern in Verehrung und
Dankbarkeit zugeeignet.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

WAVE FUNCTIONS OF EXCITED ATOMS

by



UTZ LIEBE

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SPRING, 1972

Thesis
1972
39D

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and
recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research,
for acceptance, a thesis entitled

WAVE FUNCTIONS OF EXCITED ATOMS

submitted by

UTZ LIEBE

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree
of Doctor of Philosophy.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this work was to test variational principles which have been claimed to be useful for obtaining wavefunctions of ground states and excited states. To this end a series of computer routines has been developed to test these methods for any closed-or open-shell atomic state for up to ten electrons occupying s, p- or d-orbitals. The approximate wavefunction consists of a single configuration. This single configuration is a fully symmetrized sum of slators. Each slator in its turn is expanded as a sum of Slater-type orbital functions. To obtain a self-consistent wavefunction from a starting wavefunction the approach of Hinz and Roothaan to compute corrections to the starting vector is used. The SCF-wavefunctions are used to compute some expectation values related to physical properties.

The variational principles involve the calculation of the expectation value $\langle H \rangle$ which turns out to be a computer-time consuming process. The results show that the computation of this expectation value becomes impractical for larger electronic systems.

The results furthermore confirm that the minimization of Δ and $\tilde{\Delta}$ leads to wavefunctions which are not useful in computing any physical properties of the state under consideration. The $\mathcal{E}^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ and \mathcal{E}^2/Δ methods lead to

nearly identical wavefunctions. These wavefunctions show the maximum overlap with the "true" wavefunction in cases where correlation is of minor importance. If the correlation is of major importance then the theoretically expected result is not obtained. If this finding is found to hold true in general then one might employ this method in testing how well a certain wavefunction incorporates correlation effects. It is hoped that the programmes written and the results obtained might serve as a basis for exploring further the nature of excited states and ultimately might lead to the prediction of physical properties of excited and ground states.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a pleasure for me to express my thankfulness and indebtedness to Prof. F. W. Birss, without whom this work would not have been possible. He not only induced me by his exciting and brilliant lecturing to theoretical chemistry but he also provided a never ending source of ideas and suggestions pertaining to this thesis.

I wish to thank Prof. S. Fraga and Prof. S. Huzinaga as well as Dr. A. A. Cantu for helpful discussions.

I am deeply grateful for the help and cooperation provided by the Computing Centre, University of Alberta whose excellent and helpful staff saved uncountable months of fruitless labour. The support of the National Research Council of Canada, in the form of a scholarship, is gratefully acknowledged.

Last, but not least, I want to thank Helen H. J. Liebe for her aid to cast this thesis in its final form and her psychological help that was invaluable in overcoming the tribulations of being a graduate student.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | | |
|--------------|--|------|----|
| CHAPTER I | THEORY | Page | 1 |
| CHAPTER II | METHODS | Page | 16 |
| CHAPTER III | THE MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT | Page | 22 |
| CHAPTER IV | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION | Page | 32 |
| IV.1 | The possibilities of the program | Page | 32 |
| IV.2 | An overview of the performed calculations | Page | 35 |
| IV.3 | Computing times | Page | 38 |
| IV.4 | Singly and doubly excited states of Helium | Page | 43 |
| IV.5 | The Li $1s^2$ np configurations | Page | 49 |
| IV.6 | Comparison of the variational methods using Be $1s^2 2s^2 4s$ | Page | 57 |
| IV.7 | Overlap of the SCF wavefunctions with CI wavefunctions | Page | 64 |
| IV.8 | Summary and conclusions | Page | 66 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | | Page | 70 |
| APPENDIX I | | Page | 72 |
| APPENDIX II | | Page | 75 |

APPENDIX III

Page 79

APPENDIX IV

Page 84

APPENDIX V

Page 87

APPENDIX VI

Page 89

I. THEORY.

One of the fundamental theorems of quantum mechanics states that each conservative system, i.e. a system whose energy is a constant of the motion, can be represented by the time independent Schroedinger Equation

$$H\psi = E\psi \quad (1-1)$$

Although the wavefunction ψ is not a physical observable, it can be used to derive the physical observables of the system by the relation

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \{ \int \psi^* \hat{A} \psi \, dv \} / \{ \int \psi^* \psi \, dv \} \quad (1-2)$$

where $\langle \hat{A} \rangle$ is the mean value of the linear operator \hat{A} which is associated with the dynamical variable \hat{a} according to the postulates of quantum mechanics. This property of the wavefunction has made its determination one of the prime problems in theoretical physics and chemistry.

The solution of the Schroedinger Equation (1-1) in analytical form is possible only in a few cases that can be separated into one-dimensional problems. For any more complicated system one has to resort to approximate methods.

The two most important methods of approximation are

the perturbational and the variational treatments. In perturbation theory one assumes that the Hamiltonian of the system can be separated into two parts

$$H = H^0 + H^1 \quad (1-3)$$

For H^0 a solution of the Schroedinger Equation is known, H^1 adds a small perturbation.

The variational treatment is derived from the calculus of variations which states in a theorem, that the necessary condition for a function f with continuous first partial derivatives to attain a stationary value is that the first variation δf vanishes for arbitrary changes δx_i in the independent variables x_i . The variational treatment is more general since the solution of the Schroedinger Equation need not be known for part of the Hamiltonian.

Any physical system can exist in several states, a so-called ground state where the system has attained the lowest total energy, and so-called excited states where this is not the case. Excited states play an important role in physics and chemistry, since their observation has furnished us with a wealth of information about physical systems. For example much of the knowledge of such seemingly unrelated things as the composition of stars and

the structure of organic molecules has been obtained by studying excited states.

Excited state wavefunctions could in principle be obtained by varying a trial function ϕ under the constraint that it is orthogonal to all wavefunctions of states of the same symmetry which lie beneath it. (By a theorem of group theory the function is automatically orthogonal to all wavefunctions of states which belong to a different symmetry.) But this is generally impractical since the theorem upon which the above method is based holds rigorously only if the wavefunctions of the lower states are exact.

Excited state wavefunctions could also be obtained by using a theorem of MacDonald (32), applicable to the case where the trial wavefunction is a sum of linearly independent functions, i.e. $\phi = \sum c_i \Gamma_i$. The minimization of the expectation value $\langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle$ leads to an eigenvalue problem $Hc = ESc$. The theorem states that the eigenvalues E_1, E_2, E_3 , etc. are upper bounds to the true energies W_1, W_2, W_3 , etc.. Therefore the eigenvectors c_1, c_2, c_3 , etc. can be regarded as approximations to excited state wavefunctions.

Considerable effort has been directed towards obtaining wavefunctions of excited states without imposing the above mentioned constraint.

Of the nonvariational approaches to determine

lower bounds of eigenvalues the method of Lowdin (8), which is based upon perturbation theory, has received a great deal of attention. The method applied to atoms treats the term $H^1 = \sum_i \langle j | (1/r^i) | j \rangle$ of the Hamiltonian as the perturbation. Not only is it doubtful that for heavier atoms this term is small enough to be treated as a perturbation, but also the computation of the perturbed wavefunctions involves the calculation of the expectation value of the operator $(H^1)^{-1}$, which for any atom with more electrons than Helium leads to presently intractable integrals, e.g. for Li

$$(H^1)^{-1} = (r^{12} * r^{13} * r^{23}) / (r^{13} * r^{23} + r^{12} * r^{13} + r^{12} * r^{23})$$

A different method for obtaining bounds, based upon the Rayleigh-Ritz variational method, was suggested in 1934 by Weinstein (6).

If one considers a function

$$\Delta' = \langle \phi | (H - V)^2 | \phi \rangle \quad (1-4)$$

$$1 = \langle \phi | \phi \rangle,$$

V an arbitrary constant

then one can show that for the true eigenvalue W_K of H lying closest to V the relationship

$$V + \sqrt{\Delta} \geq W_k \geq V - \sqrt{\Delta}$$

holds if W_k is the only eigenvalue within the range. That V which minimizes Δ' is $V=E$ where $E=\langle\phi|H|\phi\rangle$, which leads to

$$E + \sqrt{\Delta} \geq W_k \geq E - \sqrt{\Delta}$$

Different ways of obtaining bounds on eigenvalues have been proposed by Temple (24) and Kato (25) and they are mentioned here for completeness only, since they have been investigated as a possible source of excited state wavefunctions by Messmer and Birss (10) and have been found unsatisfactory.

Fraga and Birss (9) have used Weinstein's bounds to suggest a variational procedure which could be used to obtain wavefunctions of excited states.

Messmer (1,10) employed an entirely different approach to obtain wavefunctions. Instead of using the bounds of eigenvalues as a criterion for the "goodness" of a wavefunction, he investigated the quantity:

$$a_k = \langle\phi|\psi_k\rangle, \quad |\phi\rangle \text{ trial wavefunction;} \\ |\psi_k\rangle \text{ exact wavefunction}$$

This quantity describes the total overlap of the true with

the trial wavefunction. It can be shown that the minimization of Δ does not at all give the best approximation to a ψ_k that can be obtained from a given trial wavefunction, if one uses the criterion of maximum a_k . Messmer (1,10) then developed a variational scheme for ground and excited states which follows a reasoning of the goodness of approximate wavefunctions in the ground state first given by James and Coolidge (11). Since the work done in this thesis is based essentially upon this scheme the derivation given by Messmer (10) will be repeated in its main parts.

Let ϕ be an approximate normalized wavefunction and $E = \langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle$ its associated energy. Also let

$$\phi = \sum_i \{ a_i \psi_i \} = a_k \psi_k + \sum_{i \neq k} \{ a_i \psi_i \} \quad (1-6)$$

then

$$(\phi - a_k \psi_k) = \sum_{i \neq k} \{ a_i \psi_i \} \quad (1-7)$$

will give the deviation of ϕ from the exact function ψ_k . A deviation function can then be defined,

$$\phi_x = (1 - a_k^2)^{-1/2} (\phi - a_k \psi_k) \quad (1-8)$$

where $a_k = \langle \psi_k | \phi \rangle$. Hence one may write

$$\phi = a_k \psi_k + a_x \phi_x \quad (1-9)$$

where $a_x = (1 - a_k^1)^{1/2}$ measures the amount of the deviation function ϕ_x which appears in ϕ . As criteria of the inaccuracy of ϕ there are :

Q , the root-mean-square error in ϕ

$$Q = \langle \phi - \psi_k | \phi - \psi_k \rangle^{1/2} \quad (1-10)$$

\mathcal{E} , the energy error

$$\mathcal{E} = E - W_k \quad (1-11)$$

and $\sqrt{\Delta}$, the root-mean-square local energy deviation

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \langle \phi | (H-E)^2 | \phi \rangle^{1/2}. \quad (1-12)$$

One may also define the quantities:

$$E_x = \langle \phi_x | H | \phi_x \rangle \quad \mathcal{E}_x = E_x - W_k$$

$$\Delta_x = \langle \phi_x | (H-E)^2 | \phi_x \rangle. \quad (1-13)$$

If the inequality

$$0 \leq \langle \phi_x | [(H-E) - (E_x - E)]^2 | \phi_x \rangle \quad (1-14)$$

is considered and the integral is expanded in terms of the above defined quantities, one finds

$$0 \leq \langle \phi_x | H^2 | \phi_x \rangle - 2E_x E + E^2 - E_x^2 + 2E_x E - E^2, \quad (1-15)$$

thus

$$\langle \phi_x | H^2 | \phi_x \rangle - 2E_x E + E^2 \geq E_x^2 - 2E_x E + E^2. \quad (1-16)$$

But the left hand side is merely Δ_x ; hence

$$\Delta_x \geq (E_x - E)^2. \quad (1-17)$$

From the definition of ε_x and ε given above, it can be shown that

$$(E_x - E)^2 = (\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon)^2; \text{ hence } \Delta_x \geq (\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon)^2$$

Thus one may define a quantity K^2 ,

$$K^2 = \{\Delta / (\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon)^2\} \geq 1. \quad (1-18)$$

Now substituting eqn (1-9) into eqns (1-10, 1-11, 1-12) it follows that

$$Q^2 = 2\{1 - a_x\} = 2\{1 - (1 - a_x^2)^{1/2}\} \quad (1-19)$$

$$\varepsilon = a_x^2 \varepsilon_x \quad (1-20)$$

$$\Delta = \varepsilon^2 + a_x^2 (\Delta_x - \varepsilon^2) \quad (1-21)$$

Eliminating a_x between eqn (1-19) and eqn (1-20) one finds

$$Q^2 - (1/4)Q^4 = a_x^2 = \varepsilon / \varepsilon_x \quad (1-22)$$

or if ϕ is a fairly good approximation to ψ_k , then

$$Q^2 \cong \epsilon/\epsilon_x \quad (1-23)$$

Eliminating a_x between eqn (1-20) and eqn (1-21) one obtains

$$\Delta = \epsilon \{ \epsilon + (\Delta_x - \epsilon^2) / \epsilon_x \} \quad (1-24)$$

and assuming again that ϕ is a fairly good approximation of ψ_k , it follows that

$$\Delta / \Delta_x = \epsilon / \epsilon_x \text{ or } \Delta \cong \epsilon \epsilon_x K^2. \quad (1-25)$$

Using eqns (1-23) and (1-25) one obtains

$$Q^2 \cong (\epsilon^2 / \Delta) K^2. \quad (1-26)$$

Since $K^2 \gg 1$, one can approximately assume it to be constant and equal to 1 and a minimization of Q^2 will then involve the minimization of ϵ^2 / Δ .

A danger lies in the fact that K^2 could possess a cusp at the point of maximum overlap of ϕ with ψ_k . But a study of the first ten excited states of hydrogen (12) has shown

that this is not the case, but that K^2 is a slowly varying function in the region where $\phi \rightarrow \psi_k$.

In a subsequent paper Choi, Lebeda and Messmer (2) extended the above outlined method and gave an exact formulation.

Defining the quantities

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Delta} &= \langle \phi | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi \rangle \\ \tilde{\Delta}_x &= \langle \phi_x | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi_x \rangle\end{aligned}\tag{1-27}$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\Delta} / \tilde{\Delta}_x &= \langle \phi | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi \rangle / \langle \phi_x | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi_x \rangle \\ &= \{ \sum_m |a_m|^2 (W_m - W_k)^2 a_x^2 \} / \\ &\quad \{ \sum_{m \neq k} |a_m|^2 (W_m - W_k)^2 \} = a_x^2\end{aligned}\tag{1-28}$$

and hence one obtains

$$\varepsilon / \varepsilon_x = \tilde{\Delta} / \tilde{\Delta}_x\tag{1-29}$$

and therefore

$$1 = (\varepsilon / \varepsilon_x) * (\tilde{\Delta}_x / \tilde{\Delta}).\tag{1-30}$$

Using the above relationships one may write

$$a_x^2 = \mathcal{E} / \mathcal{E}_x = (\mathcal{E}^2 / \tilde{\Delta}) * (\tilde{\Delta}_x / \mathcal{E}_x^2). \quad (1-31)$$

Now defining $\tilde{K}^2 = \tilde{\Delta}_x / \mathcal{E}^2$ one may write

$$a_x^2 = (\mathcal{E}^2 / \tilde{\Delta}) K^2 \quad (1-32)$$

which is analogous to eqn (1-26) but is an exact relation. To make the connection between eqns (1-26) and (1-32) it is necessary to assume that

$$\tilde{\Delta} / \tilde{\Delta}_x = \Delta / \Delta_x \quad (1-33)$$

which is true only in the limit

$$\lim_{\phi \rightarrow \gamma_\kappa} (\Delta / \Delta_x) = (\tilde{\Delta} / \tilde{\Delta}_x); \quad \lim_{\phi \rightarrow \gamma_\kappa} E = W_\kappa \quad (1-34)$$

then using eqns (1-31) and (1-33) one may write

$$a_x^2 = (\mathcal{E}^2 / \Delta) (\Delta_x / \mathcal{E}_x^2) = (\mathcal{E}^2 / \Delta) (\Delta_x / [E_x - E]^2) \quad (1-35)$$

or

$$a_x^2 = (\mathcal{E}^2 / \Delta) K^2 \quad (1-36)$$

where eqns (1-36) and (1-26) are the same. Another advant-

age of eqn (1-32) can be seen from the following considerations. If the inequality

$$0 \leq \langle \phi_x | [(H - W_k) - (E - W_k)]^2 | \phi_x \rangle \quad (1-37)$$

is written in terms of the previously defined quantities one obtains

$$\tilde{\Delta}_x \gg \varepsilon^2 \quad (1-38)$$

or

$$1 \leq \tilde{K}^2 = \tilde{\Delta}_x / \varepsilon^2. \quad (1-39)$$

Using the above relation one can see from eqn (1-32)

$$a_x^2 = 1 - a_k^2 \gg \varepsilon^2 / \tilde{\Delta}. \quad (1-40)$$

This lower bound was first derived by James and Coolidge (11).

Let us define a W'_k as the eigenvalue closest to W_k ; since the case of degenerate eigenvalues is not considered here, $W'_k \neq W_k$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Delta}_x &= \langle \phi_x | (H - W_k)^2 | \phi_x \rangle \\ &= a_x^{-2} \sum_{m \neq k} |a_m|^2 (W'_m - W_k)^2 \end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$\hat{\Delta}_x \gg a_x^{-2} \sum_{m \neq k} |a_m|^2 (W'_k - W_k)^2 = (W'_k - W_k)^2$$

or

$$\tilde{\Delta}_x \gg (W'_k - W_k)^2 \quad (1-41)$$

From eqns (1-28) and (1-41) it follows that

$$a_x^2 = \tilde{\Delta} / \tilde{\Delta}_x \leq \tilde{\Delta} / (W'_k - W_k)^2. \quad (1-42)$$

Combining this result with eqn (1-40) we obtain

$$\varepsilon^2 / \tilde{\Delta} \leq a_x^2 \leq \tilde{\Delta} / (W'_k - W_k)^2. \quad (1-43)$$

From the foregoing discussion one can derive variational schemes which will have different properties and will approximate the wavefunction in different parts of the configuration space.

1. MINIMIZATION OF $E = \langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle$.

In general this can only be done, as outlined in the beginning, for the lowest states of a given symmetry. As discussed by Goodisman (13), James and Coolidge (11), this method will minimize "long range errors".

2. MINIMIZATION OF Δ OR $\tilde{\Delta}$.

This method can be used for excited states as well as ground states. In minimizing Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$ the "local energy error" is minimized (11). The expressions "long range" and "short range" errors, which have been adapted from James and Coolidge (11), warrant some explanation. If one considers the expectation values to be minimized, e.g.

$$\langle H \rangle = \langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta = \langle \phi | (H - E)^2 | \phi \rangle$$

and looks at the expanded form of the atomic Hamiltonian (see chapter II) then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle H \rangle &= \langle \phi | \left[\sum_i \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} \right) + \sum_{i < j} \left[\frac{1}{r_{ij}} \right] \right] | \phi \rangle \\ \langle H^2 \rangle &= \langle \phi | \left[\sum_i \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad + \sum_{i < j} \left\{ \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} \right) * \left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_j^2 - \frac{Z}{r_j} \right) \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i < j < k} \left\{ \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} \nabla_i^2 - \frac{Z}{r_i} \right) * \left[\frac{1}{r_{jk}} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{r_{ij}} \right] * \left[\frac{1}{r_{jk}} \right] \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i < j < k < l} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{r_{ij}} \right] * \left[\frac{1}{r_{kl}} \right] \right\} \right] | \phi \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Intuitively one can see that in the expression for Δ an error in the expectation value of $\langle 1/r^{12} \rangle$ will contribute much more than is the case for $\langle H \rangle$. Since $\langle 1/r^{12} \rangle$ will be large when the electrons are close together ("short range")

and small when they are far apart ("long range"), the wavefunctions obtained by the two different methods will therefore reflect this relative importance of $\langle 1/r^{12} \rangle$. Thus, by minimizing E , Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$, a wavefunction is obtained which has the minimum error in certain regions of configuration space, rather than the minimum error over the whole of configuration space.

3. MINIMIZATION OF \mathcal{E}^2/Δ OR $\mathcal{E}^2/\tilde{\Delta}$.

These methods are suitable for ground states and excited states. Both methods will provide wavefunctions which show the best overall convergence to the true wavefunction in all parts of configuration space. In the $\mathcal{E}^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ minimization, one has also to insure that $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W'_k)^2$ remains "reasonably" small to guarantee that ϕ approaches γ_k in a least mean-square sense. The smallness of $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W'_k)^2$ is of great concern and it has to be decided from particular case to particular case if this criterion is met. In this work all methods are used to approximate various wavefunctions of atoms of the first row of the periodic table.

II. METHODS.

The objective of this work is to find wavefunctions of atoms by minimizing the following quantities:

- 1) $\langle H \rangle$
- 2) $\langle (H-E)^2 \rangle$
- 3) $\langle (H-W_k)^2 \rangle$
- 4) $\langle H-W_k \rangle^2 / \langle (H-W_k)^2 \rangle$
- 5) $\langle H-W_k \rangle^2 / \langle (H-E)^2 \rangle$

Under variation all of these methods lead to the same type of equation

$$\delta \langle H \rangle + w \delta \langle H^2 \rangle = 0 \quad (2-1)$$

with:

- 1) $w = 0$
- 2) $w = -1/2E$
- 3) $w = -1/2W_k$
- 4) $w = -\epsilon/2(\tilde{\Delta} + W_k \epsilon)$
- 5) $w = -\epsilon/2(\Delta + E \epsilon)$

For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta(\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}) = \{(\delta \epsilon^2)\tilde{\Delta} - \epsilon^2 \delta \tilde{\Delta}\}/\tilde{\Delta}^2 \\ 0 &= 2\epsilon \tilde{\Delta} \delta \epsilon - \epsilon^2 \delta \{\langle H^2 \rangle - 2W_k \langle H \rangle + W_k^2\} \\ &= (2\tilde{\Delta}/\epsilon) \delta \langle H \rangle - \delta \langle H^2 \rangle + 2W_k \delta \langle H \rangle \\ &= \delta \langle H \rangle \{(2\tilde{\Delta} + 2W_k \epsilon)/\epsilon\} - \delta \langle H^2 \rangle \\ &= \delta \langle H \rangle + \{-\epsilon/2(\tilde{\Delta} + W_k \epsilon)\} \delta \langle H^2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the problem reduces to finding expressions for $\delta \langle H \rangle$ and $\delta \langle H^2 \rangle$ and combining them in a suitable

fashion.

The nonrelativistic Hamiltonian in atomic units (unit of length $\hbar^2/m_e e^2 = 0.52917 \times 10^{-8}$ cm, unit of energy $e^2/a_0 = 27.210$ eV, $\hbar=m_e=e=1$ a.u.) is given by

$$H = \sum_i \{ (-1/2) \nabla_i^2 - Z/r^i \} + \sum_{i<j} \{ 1/r^{ij} \} \quad (2-2)$$

In terms of 1- and 2-electron operators this is rewritten as

$$H = \sum_i \{ h^i \} + \sum_{i<j} \{ 1/r^{ij} \} \quad (2-3)$$

From this one obtains in a straightforward manner the expression for the squared Hamiltonian, ordered in 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-electron contributions:

$$\begin{aligned} H^2 = & \sum_i \{ h_i^2 \} \quad (2-4) \\ & + \sum_{i<j} \{ 2h^i h^j + h^i (1/r^{ji}) + (1/r^{ij}) h^i + (1/r^{ij})^2 \} \\ & + \sum_{i<j<k} 2 \{ h^i (1/r^{ik}) + h^j (1/r^{jk}) + h^k (1/r^{ij}) \\ & \quad + (1/r^{ij})(1/r^{jk}) + (1/r^{ik})(1/r^{jk}) + (1/r^{ij})(1/r^{ik}) \} \\ & + \sum_{i<j<k<l} 2 \{ (1/r^{ij})(1/r^{kl}) + (1/r^{ik})(1/r^{jl}) + (1/r^{il})(1/r^{jk}) \} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the expression for $\langle H \rangle$ and $\langle H^2 \rangle$ obtained from the orbital approximation into (2-1) leads to the very well known formalism of the Self Consistent Field (SCF)

theory (15), which is dealt with in chapter III.

The only real problem which had to be solved was the formulation of the $\langle H^2 \rangle$ -expression, since it contains 3- and 4-electron parts, the contributions of which had not been fully dealt with in the literature. Fraga and Birss (9) give a general expression for Δ , but they do not state how the different coefficients they introduce in this expression can be obtained.

Since it was intended to write a program of general applicability and no obvious way could be seen to find expressions for these coefficients in the general case, a different route was followed.

The expression for the expectation values of any operator O is given by $\langle \phi | O | \phi \rangle$. The wavefunction ϕ is expanded as a sum of slators (slator=Slater determinant), such that this sum is an eigenfunction of the orbital angular momentum operator L^2 and the spin angular momentum operator S^2 . Therefore:

$$\phi = \sum_{i,j} \{ a^i D^i \} \quad (2-5)$$

and the expectation value is rewritten as

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{I,J} a^I a^J \langle D^I | O | D^J \rangle \quad (2-6)$$

The evaluation of the expression $\langle D^I | 0 | D^J \rangle$ for 1- and 2-electron operators has been extensively dealt with in the literature (e.g.16). The evaluation of the 3- and 4-electron parts is more complex (see appendix I), but can be coded for an electronic computer. To find the coefficients a^I in eqn(2-1), a method first suggested by Harris and Schaeffer (17) has been used (appendix III).

The expression to be varied can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 0 \rangle &= (2l+1)^{-1} (2s+1)^{-1} \sum_{s \geq ms \geq -s} \sum_{l \geq ml \geq -l} \\ &\quad \langle \phi(ml;ms) | 0 | \phi(ml;ms) \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (2-7)$$

or

$$\langle 0 \rangle = \langle \phi(ml=1;ms=s) | 0 | \phi(ml=1;ms=s) \rangle \quad (2-8)$$

which give the same expectation value.

Imposing the equivalence restriction should assure that expression (2-8) and (2-9) yield the same wavefunction. This has found to be the case for Be $1s^2 2s 2p \ ^1P$ and Be $1s^2 2p^2 \ ^1D$ and since the expression (2-8) reduces considerably the amount of computation, all expressions to be varied have been expressed for the highest ml - and ms -value only.

As is well known (15,18,19) the matrix of the Lagrangian multipliers in an open shell case cannot be brought into diagonal form by a suitable unitary trans-

formation. To remove this difficulty, various forms of coupling operators have been introduced (15,18,19).

A different approach has been chosen by Hinze and Roothaan (21), where in each iterative step a correction to the Fock matrices is computed. Preliminary studies showed that the formalism of Hinze and Roothaan was numerically more stable and converged faster than the coupling operator method. Therefore this method was chosen in preference over the coupling operator method. The extension of the Hinze-Roothaan formalism to include 3- and 4-electron operators is dealt with in appendix IV.

To conclude this chapter it is appropriate to consider a more mundane aspect: the economics of a computational process involving $\langle H^2 \rangle$ variation using the Hinze-Roothaan formalism. If one employs the Roothaan-expansion method (15) to approximate wavefunctions, then the computation of the 3- and 4-electron operator matrices requires summations of the order n^6 and n^8 , where n is the number of basis functions employed.

The number of these summations could in principle be reduced by computing only those matrix elements that cannot be obtained by an exchange of indices from an already computed matrix element. But this proves in general to be very difficult (see appendix II) and therefore the maximum number of summations must usually be carried out. Since the

correction matrices in the Hinze-Roothaan formalism require at least the same amount of computation as the Fock matrices, whereas the coupling operators can be computed by combining the Fock matrices (a relatively short and fast process), it might be worthwhile to trade the fewer iterations of the Hinze-Roothaan method for more, but faster iterations employing the coupling operator method. Since this work was not concerned with a mass production of wavefunctions, but rather with the exploration of various variational schemes, no attempt has been made to shorten the computational process to its lowest limit.

III. THE MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT

The wavefunction ψ of an atomic state with N electrons of multiplicity $2s+1L$ is written as a linear combination of slators (to facilitate the understanding of the following development an explicit example is given in appendix V):

$$\psi(2s+1:1) = \sum_I a^I D^I \quad (3-1)$$

where

$$D^I = A \prod_{j=1}^N \phi(1;j) \quad (3-2)$$

and

$$(1;j) = n_j^I l_j^I ml_j^I ms_j^I \quad (3-3)$$

expresses that the orbital $\phi(1;j)$ is the j -th orbital in the slator D^I with the associated quantum numbers $n_j^I l_j^I ml_j^I ms_j^I$.

The antisymmetrizer A is given by

$$A = (N!)^{-1/2} \sum_P (-1)^P P \quad (3-4)$$

P is a permutation operator belonging to S_n ($n=N$) and $(-1)^P$ is its associated parity. The summation runs over all the permutations of the group S_n . S_n is the symmetric group of order n (for more details see ref. 23).

The slators are composed of orthonormal orbitals and

therefore

$$\langle \phi(I;j) | \phi(J;k) \rangle = \delta_{n(I;j)n(J;k)} \delta_{l(I;j)l(J;k)} \delta_{m(I;j)m(J;k)} \delta_{s(I;j)s(J;k)} \quad (3-5)$$

holds. The coefficients a^I depend on the case in question and are determined as outlined in chapter II and appendix III.

From here on it will be understood that the discussion refers only to the state with the multiplicity $2^{s+1}L$ and therefore the superscript $2^{s+1}L$ will be dropped.

The expectation value of any operator O is given by:

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{I,J} a^I a^J \langle D^I | O | D^J \rangle \quad (3-6)$$

Substituting the explicit expression of the slator, eqn (3-2), into eqn (3-6) and using the relationship (I-1, 1) yields:

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{I,J} a^I a^J \left\langle \prod_{j=1}^N \phi(I;j) \right| O \left| \sum_P (-1)^P \prod_{k=1}^N \phi(J;k) \right\rangle \quad (3-7)$$

The operators of interest can in general be written as see(2-4)

$$O = \sum_P O^1(p) + \sum_{pq} O^2(p,q) + \sum_{pqr} O^3(p,q,r) + \sum_{pqrs} O^4(p,q,r,s) \quad (3-8)$$

We now substitute eqn (3-8) into eqn (3-7) and rearrange D^I and D^J to "maximum match", that is, if orbital $\phi(1;j)$ occurs at all in D^J , then it will occur in the same position of D^J as $\phi(1;j)$ occurs in D^I . Thus we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle 0 \rangle = & \sum_{I,J} a^I a^J \{ \sum_i \langle \phi(1;i) | 0^1 | \phi(J;i) \rangle * \nabla_{N-1} \\
 & + \sum_{i < j} \langle \phi(1;i) \phi(1;j) | 0^2 | \sum (-1)^P P \phi(J;i) \phi(J;j) \rangle * \nabla_{N-2} \\
 & + \sum_{i < j < k} \langle \phi(1;i) \phi(1;j) \phi(1;k) | 0^3 | \sum (-1)^P P \phi(J;i) \phi(J;j) \phi(J;k) \rangle \\
 & \quad \quad \quad * \nabla_{N-3} \\
 & + \sum_{i < j < k < l} \langle \phi(1;i) \phi(1;j) \phi(1;k) \phi(1;l) | \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 0^4 | \sum (-1)^P P \phi(J;i) \phi(J;j) \phi(J;k) \phi(J;l) \rangle \nabla_{N-4} \} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (3-9)
 \end{aligned}$$

The summation of the permutation operators runs over all elements of S_2, S_3, S_4 , for 2-, 3-, 4-electron operators, respectively.

The symbol ∇_{N-i} has the meaning

= 0 if the two slators are not identical in the
N-i orbitals not shown in the integral

= 1 otherwise

Expression (3-9) is formidable looking and not easily handled. One can simplify matters considerably if one rewrites the expression for $\langle 0 \rangle$ as a sum over non-zero integrals by carrying out all the permutations and then integrating over the spinfunctions. This leads to:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle 0 \rangle = & \sum_{i=1, l^1} [\langle \varphi\{1; i\} | 0^1 | \varphi\{2; i\} \rangle * A^i] \\
 + & \sum_{j=1, l^2} [\langle \varphi\{1; j\} \varphi\{2; j\} | 0^2 | \varphi\{3; j\} \varphi\{4; j\} \rangle * B^j] \\
 + & \sum_{k=1, l^3} [\langle \varphi\{1; k\} \varphi\{2; k\} \varphi\{3; k\} | 0^3 | \varphi\{4; k\} \varphi\{5; k\} \varphi\{6; k\} \rangle * C^k] \\
 + & \sum_{l=1, l^4} \\
 * & [\langle \varphi\{1; l\} \varphi\{2; l\} \varphi\{3; l\} \varphi\{4; l\} | 0^4 | \varphi\{5; l\} \varphi\{6; l\} \varphi\{7; l\} \varphi\{8; l\} \rangle * D^l]
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3-10}$$

A^i, B^j, C^k, D^l are constants obtained by summing the various contributions $a^i a^j$ from eqn(3-9). l^1, l^2, l^3, l^4 are the number of non-zero 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-electron integrals respectively. The φ are space-orbitals not including the spin and

$$\{1; i\} = n_i^1 l_i^1 m l_i^1$$

denote the space quantum numbers of the 1-st orbital of the i -th integral.

The advantage of expression (3-10) over other formulations is:

1) It is completely general and holds for any state whatsoever. One obtains such an expression regardless of averaging over all subspecies of a symmetry or just taking into account one particular subspecies.

2) It is easily obtained by a programmed procedure for an electronic computer.

Following the conventional formalism of the Roothaan expansion method, each orbital is expanded in a set of basis functions, which are in our case Slater-type-orbitals (STO).

$$\varphi\{1;i\} = \sum_P c(n^1, l^1; i; p) * \chi(l^1, m_l^1; i; p)$$

with

$$\chi(l^1, m_l^1; i; p) = r^{n_p-1} * e^{-\eta_p r} * N(n_p, \eta_p) * Y(l^1, m_l^1; i)$$

$N(n_p, \eta_p)$ is a normalization constant

$Y(l^1, m_l^1; i)$ is the spherical harmonic associated with the orbital $\varphi\{1;i\}$

n_p, η_p are constants for each particular basis.

n_p is an integer and

η_p is a constant called the "orbital-exponent" which can be obtained by optimization procedures or application of rules such as the Slater rules (see ref. 27).

It is worthwhile noticing that the expansion coefficients do not depend on the ml -quantum number. This recognizes that the degenerate set differs only in the angular part (see ref. 15).

Since we are using a single configuration approach, each slator is expressed as a set of orbitals that agree in the n - and l -quantum numbers. Any set of n - and l -quantum numbers occurring in one slator must occur in any other slator. (Expression (3-10) holds also for the multi-configuration case, but the following argument has to be slightly modified to include multiconfiguration formulation).

The expansion coefficients depend only upon the n - and l -quantum numbers. Therefore, the expression (3-10) yields the expanded form (3-11):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle 0 \rangle = & \sum_{i=1, l^1} A^i \sum_{p, q} \{ c(n, l; i, p) c(n, l; i, q) \\
 & \langle \chi(n, ml; i, p) | 0^1 | \chi(n, ml^1; i, q) \rangle \} \\
 + & \sum_{j=1, l^2} B^j \sum_{p, q, r, s} \{ c(n^1, l^1; j, p) c(n^1, l^1; j, q) \\
 & c(n^2, l^2; j, r) * c(n^2, l^2; j, s) * \langle \chi(l^1, ml^1; j, p) \chi(l^2, ml^2; j, r) | 0^2 | \\
 & | \chi(l^1, ml^{1'}; j, q) \chi(l^2, ml^{2'}; j, s) \rangle \} \\
 + & \sum_{k=1, l^3} C^k \sum_{p, q, r, s, t, u} \{ c(n^1, l^1; k, p) c(n^1, l^1; k, q) \\
 & c(n^2, l^2; k, r) c(n^2, l^2; k, s) c(n^3, l^3; k, t) c(n^3, l^3; k, u) \\
 & \langle \chi(l^1, ml^1; k, p) \chi(l^2, ml^2; k, r) \chi(l^3, ml^3; k, t) | 0^3 |
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{l=1, I^4} D^l \sum_{p,q,r,s,t,u,v,w} \{ \chi(1^1, m1^{1'}; k, q) \chi(1^2, m1^{2'}; k, s) \chi(1^3, m1^{3'}; k, u) \rangle \} \\
& \quad c(n^1, l^1; 1, p) c(n^1, l^1; 1, q) \\
& \quad c(n^2, l^2; 1, r) c(n^2, l^2; 1, s) c(n^3, l^3; 1, t) \\
& \quad c(n^3, l^3; 1, u) c(n^4, l^4; 1, v) c(n^4, l^4; 1, w) \\
& \quad \langle \chi(1^1, m1^1; 1, p) \chi(1^2, m1^2; 1, r) \chi(1^3, m1^3; 1, t) \chi(1^4, m1^4; 1, v) | 0^4 | \\
& \quad \chi(1^1, m1^{1'}; 1, q) \chi(1^2, m1^{2'}; 1, s) \chi(1^3, m1^{3'}; 1, u) \chi(1^4, m1^{4'}; 1, w) \rangle \} \\
& \hspace{25em} (3-11)
\end{aligned}$$

The permutation symbol indicates that the basis functions of the ket must be permuted before the integration is carried out. The prime on the ml -quantum numbers in the ket indicates that they might be different from the ml -quantum numbers in the bra.

To facilitate the writing of expressions we introduce

$$H_{S_i^1}^{pq}$$

$$K_{S_k^1 S_k^2 S_k^3}^{(P_1 \hat{P}_1 \hat{P}_2) (pq; rs; tu)}$$

$$J_{S_j^1 S_j^2}^{(P_1 \hat{P}_1) (pq; rs)}$$

$$L_{S_e^1 S_e^2 S_e^3 S_e^4}^{(P_1 \hat{P}_1 \hat{P}_2 \hat{P}_3 \hat{P}_4) (pq; rs; i; u; vw)}$$

where for example

$$J_{S_1^j S_2^j}^{P(pq, rs)} = \langle \chi_p^{l_j m l_j} \chi_r^{l_j m l_j} | 0^2 | P \chi_q^{l_j m l_j} \chi_s^{l_j m l_j} \rangle$$

with analogous definitions for the other symbols.

To minimize the expectation value $\langle 0 \rangle$ one subjects the orbitals to a variation and introduces the orthonormality constraint

$$\sum_{\tilde{n}'} c_{\tilde{n}'}^{n'l} \sum_{\tilde{n}''} c_{\tilde{n}''}^{n'l} = \delta_{n'n''} \quad (3-12)$$

and one obtains the well known set of Hartree-Fock equations:

$$\sum_{\tilde{n}'} F_{\tilde{n}'}^{nl} c_{\tilde{n}'}^{nl} = \sum_{n' \in l} \sum_{\tilde{n}'} c_{\tilde{n}'}^{n'l} \epsilon_{\tilde{n}'}^{nl; n'l} \quad (3-13)$$

where $\epsilon(nl; n'l)$ is the matrix of the Lagrangian multipliers and the F-matrix is given by equation (3-14).

$$F_{pq}^{nl} = \sum_i^{I^1} A^i H_{g_i^1}^{pq} \delta_{n_i, n} \delta_{l_i, l}$$

$$+ \sum_j^{I^2} B^j \sum_{r,s} [C_r^{n_j^1 l_j^1} C_s^{n_j^1 l_j^1} \delta_{n_j, n} \delta_{l_j, l} + C_r^{n_j^1 l_j^1} C_s^{n_j^1 l_j^1} \delta_{n_j, n} \delta_{l_j, l}] J_{g_j^1 g_j^1}^{(P_1 \hat{P}_2)(pq; r, s)}$$

$$+ \sum_k^{I^3} C^k \sum_{r,s} \sum_{t,u} [C_r^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_s^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_t^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_u^{n_k^1 l_k^1} \delta_{n_k, n} \delta_{l_k, l}$$

$$+ C_r^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_s^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_t^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_u^{n_k^1 l_k^1} \delta_{n_k, n} \delta_{l_k, l} + C_r^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_s^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_t^{n_k^1 l_k^1} C_u^{n_k^1 l_k^1} \delta_{n_k, n} \delta_{l_k, l}]$$

$$\times K_{g_k^1 g_k^2 g_k^3}^{(P_1 \hat{P}_2 \hat{P}_3)(pq; r, s; t, u)}$$

$$+ \sum_l^{I^4} D^l \sum_{r,s} \sum_{t,u} \sum_{v,w} [C_r^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_s^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_t^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_u^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_v^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_w^{n_l^1 l_l^1} \delta_{n_l, n} \delta_{l_l, l}$$

$$+ C_r^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_s^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_t^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_u^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_v^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_w^{n_l^1 l_l^1} \delta_{n_l, n} \delta_{l_l, l}$$

$$+ C_r^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_s^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_t^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_u^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_v^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_w^{n_l^1 l_l^1} \delta_{n_l, n} \delta_{l_l, l}$$

$$+ C_r^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_s^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_t^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_u^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_v^{n_l^1 l_l^1} C_w^{n_l^1 l_l^1} \delta_{n_l, n} \delta_{l_l, l}]$$

$$\times L_{g_l^1 g_l^2 g_l^3 g_l^4}^{(P_1 \hat{P}_2 \hat{P}_3 \hat{P}_4)(pq; r, s; t, u; v, w)} \quad (3-14)$$

The addition symbol $\hat{+}$ used in eqn (3-14) signifies that each of the expansion coefficient products in preceeding square brackets is associated with a different ordering of superscripts on the integral symbols.

The above equations are used in the conventional SCF iterative procedure until self-consistency is obtained.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

IV.1. The possibilities of the program.

The program was set up with the aim of providing the highest flexibility and generality possible. Since the computer is of finite size, certain limits have to be defined from the beginning. These limits were chosen so as to compromise between computer efficiency and desired generality. The program in its present form handles only single configurations, but it should not prove too difficult to reformulate certain parts of the program to include the multiconfiguration case.

It was felt that the Russel-Saunders coupling does not describe the true state of open shells of many electrons and therefore an arbitrary maximum of ten electron systems was chosen. This limit seemed also to be sensible for the reason that it allows complete coverage the first row of the periodic system of elements.

Another choice had to be made with respect to the maximum number of orbitals admissible. Again an arbitrary maximum, this time of up to 52 orbitals, was chosen after some experimentation and considerations of the findings of Harris and Schaeffer (17). In all of the work carried out these limits were never approached and it is felt that they

actually could be lowered.

For computational purposes a selection was made of the orbitals admissible in the configurations to be computed. This selection could be easily extended if the need should arise and is in the current form of the program:

s-orbitals: 1s 2s 3s 4s

p-orbitals: 2p 3p 4p 5p

d-orbitals: 3d 4d

A more severe restriction is imposed upon the number of basis functions by the finite size and finite speed of the computer. If one stores the 3-electron integrals in a 6-dimensional array then one uses n^6 8-byte storage locations which means 125 kilo bytes (K) for five basis-functions and 373 K for six basis functions and 2097 K for eight basis-functions. (In this chapter confusion might arise over the meaning of the word 'integral'. The word integral is used in two different ways: the first way it is used denotes integrals over orbitals, the second way it is used is the description of integrals over Slater type functions. To avoid misunderstanding, the first type will be written in capital letters, i.e. INTEGRAL whereas the second type will be written in lower case letters.) The reduction of the number of storage locations was attempted by storing only the distinctly different integrals, but this proved to be a very computer-

time consuming and elaborate process, since the number of distinct integrals depends upon the operator P in expression (3-9) and a different routine would have to be written for each case. On the other hand work by Roothaan and Bagus (26) has shown that for the first row elements an optimized set of five s-basis functions suffices to give an adequate SCF-wavefunction. This finding together with the above mentioned difficulty has led to a limitation of a maximum number of five expansion functions. To alter this limit the structure of the whole program, especially the part where the 3-electron matrices are set up, would need to be changed. It is felt that at the present moment such a change is not necessary. To obtain the best possible wavefunction, with the limited bases set, a routine has been set up which allows optimization of the orbital exponents of each expansion function following the "brute force" method suggested by Roothaan and Bagus (26). This optimization routine allows the exponents to be optimized with respect to the various quantities being minimized.

IV. 2. An overview of the states for which
calculations have been undertaken.

During the development of the program a variety of states have been computed. Not all the calculations will be discussed in detail. Either the results for these states have been obtained previously or a detailed discussion of these states would not add considerably to an understanding of their methods employed and of the characteristics. Table (IV-1) lists all of the states for which calculations have been carried out and for which a self-consistent wavefunction was obtained.

The symbols n, η and $c(n1)$ in tables IV-2 to IV-14 are explained on page 26.

TABLE IV-1
OVERVIEW OF CALCULATIONS

| ATOM | CONFIGURATION | STATE | METHOD* |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| He | $1s^2$ | 1S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 2s$ | $^1S, ^3S$ | 1, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 3s$ | $^1S, ^3S$ | 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 2p$ | $^1P, ^3P$ | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 3p$ | $^1P, ^3P$ | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s\ 4p$ | $^1P, ^3P$ | 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $2s\ 2p$ | 1P | 4 |
| Li^+ | $1s^2$ | 1S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| Li | $1s^2\ 2s$ | 2S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s^2\ 3s$ | 2S | 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s^2\ 2p$ | 2P | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| | $1s^2\ 3p$ | 2P | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 |
| Be | $1s^2\ 2s^2$ | 1S | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 |
| C | $1s^2\ 2s^2\ 2p^2$ | $^3P, ^1S, ^1D$ | 1 |

* 1: $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization

2: $\langle (H-E)^2 \rangle$ -minimization (Δ -minimization)

- 3: $\langle (H-W)^2 \rangle$ -minimization ($\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization)
- 4: $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization
- 5: ϵ^2/Δ -minimization
- 6: $t*\epsilon^2 + \tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization, where t is a parameter

IV. 3. Computing times.

The most severe limitation of any variational method involving the operator H^2 lies in the large amount of computing time required. It should be well born in mind that the following discussion of computing times in the case of the ground state of Be is based upon the very general program where not every possible way of shortening the execution time has been exploited. At the end of this chapter an attempt is made to calculate an upper limit beyond which any variational method involving the H^2 -operator would become impractical with the currently available computers.

The expectation value $\langle H^2 \rangle$ for the ground state of Be $1s^2 2s^2 \ ^1S$ consists of two 1-electron operator INTEGRALS, four 2-electron operator INTEGRALS, four 3-electron operator INTEGRALS and three 4-electron operator INTEGRALS. The s-orbitals are expanded into five Slater-type-orbitals (STO). The computation of the 1-electron operator matrices does not consume more than 0.001% of the total computing time (usually far less) and therefore their contribution will be neglected. In each computation one has two main parts:

- a) The computation of the integrals between STO's.
- b) The computation of the matrix elements of the Fock

matrices using the computed integrals between STO's.

Part a) is only done once in each calculation, part b) is repeated until self-consistency within a certain degree of accuracy is obtained. (With the IBM 360/67 computer at the University of Alberta Computing Centre 10^{-14} is the highest sensible accuracy which can be obtained between two successive iterations, but one usually stops the calculation when an accuracy of 10^{-4} to 10^{-8} has been obtained).

Since the wavefunction for Be can be approximated using only s-orbitals, s-type STO integrals only are computed.

For five basis functions this requires the computation of $5^4 = 625 (1/r^{12})$, $625 (1/r^{12})^2$, $3 \cdot 625 (h^1 \cdot 1/r^{12})$ integrals between STO's for the 2-electron operators and $6 \cdot 5^6 = 93,750 (r^{12} r^{23})^{-1}$ and $3 \cdot 5^6 = 46,875 (h^1 \cdot 1/r^{23})$ integrals between STO's for the 3-electron operators. No integrals between STO's for 4-electron operators have to be computed, since these integrals can be obtained by multiplying the appropriate $(1/r^{12})$ STO integrals.

The computation of the 3125 2-electron operator STO integrals took 11.667 sec, the computation of the 140,625 3-electron operator STO integrals consumed 1,068.171 sec. (All times are Central Processing Unit times.)

As a rule these integrals are transferred from the temporary magnetic disk storage to magnetic tape and can

then be used in the calculation of different variational schemes.

To set up the Fock matrices for 2-electron operators one has to compute 8×25 matrix elements which involves $4 \times 4 \times 625$ summations. This step takes only 0.759 sec. In all cases the computation of the 2-electron operator matrices required usually a negligible amount of time.

The 3-electron operator matrices involve a far greater number of summations. For each INTEGRAL $5^6 = 15,625$ summations are carried out. Since one has also to compute the correction matrices of the Hinze-Roothaan formalism, the total number of summations increases to $4 \times 15 \times 15,625 = 937,000$ summations using 33.565 sec.

The number of computations increases sharply for the 4-electron operator matrices. For the three INTEGRALS in the present case it includes $3 \times 28 \times 5^8 = 32,812,500$ summations using 1,314.394 sec.

With the present general program the minimization of $E^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ for the Be $1s^2 2s^2$ 4S case employing five basis functions uses approximately 22 min per iteration and an additional 18 min to calculate the STO integrals. If the results of the computation using two basis functions can be extrapolated, four iterations should suffice to achieve convergence, which would yield an overall time of 106 min. It is felt that these requirements upon the computing facil-

ities are excessive.

How would one fare using all possible ways to cut down the required time? As is clear from the foregoing discussion, not much will be gained improving the computation of the 1- or 2-electron operator matrices. If one abandons the Hinz-Roothaan formalism and uses coupling operator methods, one would roughly diminish the time for computing 3-electron operator matrices by a factor of five and 4-electron operator matrices by a factor of seven, diminishing the total time for each iteration from 1349 sec to 195 sec. Further, computing only the necessary elements would reduce the number of computations for the s-type integrals in the Be ground state case from $(n^2)^3$ and $(n^2)^4$ to $[n*(n+1)/2]^3$ and $[n*(n+1)/2]^4$, reducing the computation time for the 3-electron operator matrices by a factor of five and of the 4-electron operator matrices by a factor of eight, decreasing the total for each iteration to about 30 sec. Computing only those STO integrals that are unique, one would be able to cut the computing time of the integrals to about 9 min, and the computation of the ground state of Be would require a total of 11 min. This time seems to be the lower limit which could be reached.

It is interesting to extrapolate these times to the case of C $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$ 1S . The expression for $\langle H^2 \rangle$ in this

configuration consists of, other than the 1- and 2-electron operator INTEGRALS, the 51 3-electron operator INTEGRALS and 100 4-electron operator INTEGRALS. For this state one should use five basis functions for both the s- and p-orbitals. One can roughly estimate that half of the INTEGRALS would be highly symmetrical allowing the same saving as in the case of Be $1s^2 2s^2$. The other half would require n^6 and n^8 summations for the 3- and 4-electron operator INTEGRALS respectively. Based upon these estimates the 3-electron operator matrices would require 47 sec and the 4-electron operator matrices 2920 sec per iteration. Thus each iteration would approximately require 50 min.

A conclusion from the foregoing sections is that any variational principle using the $\langle H^2 \rangle$ expression is impractical with present day computer technology for systems larger than Boron or Carbon.

IV.4 Singly Excited States of Helium

In order to test the program the 1P , 3P states of He $1s\ np\ n=2,3$ and 4 were computed and the results compared with the values obtained by Messmer (10). Since these results are essentially identical they are not listed here.

A little bit more complex is the computation of the 1S and 3S state for the He $1s\ ns\ n=2,3$ since two open shells of the same symmetry are present. Tables IV-2 and IV-3 show the results of these computations. It should be noted that the orbital exponents are not optimized but are obtained by applying Slater's rules. The energy of these states computed by Davidson (31) are closer to the experimental energy than those of tables IV-2 and IV-3. This result is to be expected as discussed by Messmer (10).

TABLE IV-2

| He 1S -states | $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| CONFIGURATION | 1s 2s | 1s 3s |
| EXP.ENERGY | -2.14572 | -2.06104 |
| CALC.ENERGY | -2.167767 | -2.014324 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 4.716966 | 4.064116 |
| EPSILON | 0.022 | 0.047 |
| DELTA | 0.017751 | 0.01064 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 0.018237 | 0.01291 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 2.345 | 2.209 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.092 | 12.810 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 22.908 | 191.681 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| CONFIG. : | | 1s 2s | | | | 1s 3s | |
|-----------|--------|----------|----------|---|--------|----------|----------|
| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) | n | η | c(1s) | c(3s) |
| 1 | 1.7 | 1.28464 | -0.32975 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.30372 | 0.12457 |
| 2 | 1.7 | -0.42489 | 0.03875 | 2 | 1.7 | -0.36615 | 0.07879 |
| 2 | 0.6 | 0.36863 | 0.89374 | 2 | 0.4 | -0.12466 | -4.03900 |
| 3 | 0.6 | -0.39368 | 0.27513 | 3 | 0.4 | 0.38832 | 8.96681 |
| 4 | 0.6 | -0.16346 | -0.15221 | 4 | 0.4 | -0.27712 | -5.55659 |

TABLE IV-3

| He 3S -states | $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| CONFIGURATION | 1s 2s | 1s 3s |
| EXP.ENERGY | -2.17498 | -2.06845 |
| CALC.ENERGY | -2.169550 | -2.073443 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 4.83565 | 4.082679 |
| EPSILON | 0.005 | 0.0049 |
| DELTA | 0.128702 | 0.021646 |
| DELTA-TILDE | 0.128731 | 0.021648 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 2.304 | 2.251 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.113 | 10.092 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 23.208 | 124.771 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| CONFIG. : | | | | 1s 3s | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|--------|----------|----------|
| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) | n | η | c(1s) | c(3s) |
| 1 | 1.7 | 1.28262 | -0.06240 | 1 | 1.7 | 1.30888 | 0.14552 |
| 2 | 1.7 | -0.33736 | -0.09171 | 2 | 1.7 | -0.38163 | 0.16194 |
| 2 | 0.6 | -0.00212 | 1.01654 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.03540 | -4.49143 |
| 3 | 0.6 | -0.14865 | 0.09985 | 3 | 0.4 | -0.02394 | 9.34964 |
| 3 | 0.6 | 0.06388 | -0.06865 | 4 | 0.4 | 0.01067 | -5.20429 |

A Doubly Excited State of Helium

After having replicated the calculations for the excited states $1s\ np$ ($n=2$ to 4) and computed some other singly excited states, (shown in tables IV-2,3), it seemed to be challenging to attempt a more difficult task, namely $\text{He } 2s2p\ ^1P$ which is reported in the literature by Madden and Codling (25) to have an absorption at $206.2\ \text{\AA}$ ($0.6768\ \text{a.u.}$). Some experimentation was necessary before orbital exponents were found that gave a satisfactory convergence. In the first trial the s-orbital was expanded in 4 STO ($n=1$ to 4) and the p-orbital in 4 STO ($n=2$ to 5) with an orbital exponent $\eta = 0.85$ for all eight basis functions. This starting wavefunction could not be brought to convergence. The same problem arose when the orbital exponent was changed to 0.5 to allow for greater diffuseness. From these two runs the impression was gained that a shifting of the weight of the wavefunction between $2s$ and $3s$ STO was mainly responsible for the nonconvergence.

Therefore the following STO's

s-orbital: 1 0.850, 2 0.850, 3 0.500, 4 0.500

p-orbital: 2 0.885, 3 0.885, 4 0.885, 5 0.885

were tried and led to a rapid convergence (5 iterations) with an energy of $-0.655\ \text{a.u.}$ This wavefunction was then used as the starting point of an optimization run, which yielded the results in Table IV-4. The energy differ-

ence of 0.0195 a.u. is in fact very satisfactory, since the difference between experimental and Hartree-Fock energy for the ground state is 0.041 a.u. From a priori considerations one would expect the Hartree-Fock energy of the 2s 2p state to be closer to the experimental energy, since the correlation between a 2s and a 2p electron should be much smaller than the correlation between two 1s electrons. Another indication for the "correctness" of the wavefunction are the values for $\langle 1/r \rangle$, $\langle r \rangle$ and $\langle r^2 \rangle$ which give average distances of the electrons from the nucleus. The value of 7.054 a.u. is about 0.8 a.u. larger than the corresponding value for the Be ground state, which indicates a rather diffuse electron "cloud". This diffuseness again is to be expected from a priori considerations. It is believed that the wavefunction of Table IV-4 represents the He 2s 2p 1P state as well as can be expected in the context of the Hartree-Fock orbital expansion approximation.

TABLE IV-4

| He | 2s | 2p | ⁴ P | $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|----|----|----------------|---|
| EXP.ENERGY | | | | -0.67684 |
| CALC.ENERGY | | | | -0.657306 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | | | 0.475883 |
| EPSILON | | | | 0.019531 |
| DELTA | | | | 0.043831 |
| DELTA-TILDE | | | | 0.044212 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | | 0.795 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | | 7.054 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | | 32.013 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 2s | | | 2p | | |
|----|--------|----------|----|--------|----------|
| n | η | c(2s) | n | η | c(2p) |
| 1 | 0.845 | -0.63350 | 2 | 0.881 | 1.38753 |
| 2 | 0.907 | 1.02653 | 3 | 0.929 | -0.52650 |
| 3 | 0.569 | 0.58179 | 4 | 0.885 | 0.14679 |
| 4 | 0.467 | -0.06362 | 5 | 0.885 | -0.15918 |

IV-5 Computation of the Li $1s^2np \ ^2P$ states.

To demonstrate the utility and versatility of the ϵ^2/\tilde{A} method, it was intended to compute the series Li $1s^22p \ ^2P$, Li $1s^23p \ ^2P$ and Li $1s^24p \ ^2P$. The calculation of the Li $1s^22p \ ^2P$ is shown in Table IV-5. The orbital exponent for the p-orbitals was derived from Slater's rules (27). The orbital exponents for the s-orbitals were taken from Huzinaga's tables (19).

But difficulties were encountered when it was tried to extend the same approach to the state Li $1s^23p \ ^2P$ where again the orbital exponents for the p-orbitals were derived from Slater's rules. The result obtained (table IV-7) looked very much like that obtained for the lowest 2P state (table IV-5). To confirm this interpretation the expectation value $\langle H \rangle$ was minimized using the same starting vector and orbital exponents (table IV-6). It is evident that ϵ^2/\tilde{A} converged towards the ground state and not the excited state.

TABLE IV-5

| Li | 1s ² 2p | ² P | $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| EXP.ENERGY | | | -7.40987 |
| CALC.ENERGY | | | -7.363932 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | | 55.78432 |
| EPSILON | | | 0.046 |
| DELTA | | | 1.556814 |
| DELTA-TILDE | | | 1.558935 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | 5.678 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | 5.929 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | 28.505 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 1s | | | 2p | | |
|----|--------|----------|----|--------|----------|
| n | η | c(1s) | n | η | c(2p) |
| 1 | 2.482 | 0.86898 | 2 | 0.650 | 0.74159 |
| 1 | 4.687 | 0.13107 | 3 | 0.650 | -0.12270 |
| 2 | 0.672 | -0.00196 | 4 | 0.650 | 0.53731 |
| 2 | 1.975 | 0.02246 | 5 | 0.650 | -0.09639 |

TABLE IV-6

| Li | $1s^2 3p$ | 2P | $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| EXP.ENERGY | | | -7.33687 |
| CALC.ENERGY | | | -7.364697 |
| EPSILON | | | 0.0376 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | 5.633 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | 5.960 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | 29.012 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 1s | | | 3p | | |
|----|--------|----------|----|--------|----------|
| n | η | c(1s) | n | η | c(3p) |
| 1 | 2.482 | 0.89293 | 2 | 0.430 | 1.75996 |
| 1 | 4.687 | 0.11263 | 3 | 0.430 | -1.39675 |
| 2 | 0.672 | 0.00073 | 4 | 0.430 | 0.88507 |
| 2 | 1.975 | -0.01137 | 5 | 0.430 | -0.29975 |

TABLE IV-7

| Li | $1s^2 3p$ | 2P | $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---|
| EXP.ENERGY | | | -7.33687 |
| CALC.ENERGY | | | -7.364627 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | | 55.726767 |
| EPSILON | | | 0.0277 |
| DELTA | | | 1.489023 |
| DELTA-TILDE | | | 1.489793 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | 5.649 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | 5.953 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | 28.965 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| 1s | | | 3p | | |
|----|--------|---------|----|--------|----------|
| n | η | c(1s) | n | η | c(3p) |
| 1 | 2.482 | 0.88896 | 2 | 0.430 | 1.76475 |
| 1 | 4.687 | 0.11674 | 3 | 0.430 | -1.40734 |
| 2 | 0.672 | 0.00036 | 4 | 0.430 | 0.90346 |
| 2 | 1.975 | 0.01190 | 5 | 0.430 | -0.30247 |

Subsequently a large number of calculations have been carried out in an attempt to obtain a wavefunction which could with certainty be assigned to a definite excited state.

The first attempt involved changing various orbital exponents and using shorter expansions. These trials led to wavefunctions that possessed various different minima, but due to the size of the values of $\tilde{\Delta}$ and $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_{\mu} - W_{\mu}')^2$ no assignment to a definite configuration could be made. Then it was believed that it could be useful to combine the advantage of a small delta with a small epsilon by minimizing the expression $\tilde{\Delta} + t \cdot \epsilon^2$ with various values of t . Again the same behaviour as in the previous attempts was observed: convergence towards different minima which could not be associated unequivocally with a certain configuration. After this method had been exhaustively tried it was attempted to annihilate any effect the Hinze-Roothaan formalism might bear upon the direction of convergence and a normal Jacobi-diagonalization was carried out upon the F -matrices. This is possible for the configuration discussed since it consists of maximally one open shell for each symmetry representation and the matrix of the Lagrangian multipliers can therefore be diagonalized by a unitary transformation. Some problems arose here, because it is not a priori evident which eigenvector should be

selected as the vector for the next approximation. This was solved by having all vectors displayed on a computer terminal and selecting the ones which seemed to possess the right eigenvalues. With this method a convergence problem was encountered since small changes in the s-orbitals led to large changes in the p-orbital. To overcome this difficulty various "frozen" orbital approaches were used and convergence was reached. Again the resulting wavefunction could be made to approach various minima and no clear designation could be made of which wavefunction belongs to which state.

A final approach then utilized hydrogenic p-orbitals with various orbital exponents and the $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ method to approach the excited state. Since a compilation of all these data would enlarge this thesis unreasonably, only the main results and the conclusions from all these computations will be given in section IV-8.

A finding which was encountered in every one of the computations was a variety of minima in the energy surface which could be approached by the methods. The exact value of these minima changed with the orbital exponents used, but mostly two to three minima could be clearly separated by using various kinds of starting vectors.

A striking example of the sensitivity of the method to small changes in the orbital exponents or starting vectors

was provided when hydrogenic p-orbitals were employed which were either left unchanged during the iterations ("frozen" p-orbital) or were subjected to the minimization procedure ("floating" p-orbital). Table IV-8 shows the results which were obtained for various orbital exponents for the p-orbitals. By using the vectors obtained from a self-consistency run with "floating" orbitals as starting vectors for a self-consistency run with frozen p-orbitals, the energies which were before between 6.9 and 7.1 a.u. then fell into the range 7.2 to 7.36 a.u.. These fairly widely separated energies seem to suggest that the one expansion (i.e. STO basis functions with the same orbital exponents) can serve as an approximate wavefunction for several different configurations.

TABLE IV-8

Li $1s^2 3p \ 2p$ $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization

s-orbital exponents: 1,4.5; 1,3.4; 1,2.4; 1,1.6; 1,0.6

| p-orbital exponent (hydrogenic orbital) | ENERGY | |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| | p-fixed | p-floating |
| 0.20 | -7.131923 | -7.336639 |
| 0.25 | -7.348105 | -7.348840 |
| 0.30 | -7.076623 | -7.356811 |
| 0.35 | -7.375001 | -7.361310 |
| 0.40 | -7.018950 | -7.363182 |
| 0.50 | -6.958879 | no convergence |
| 0.60 | -7.285780 | no convergence |

IV.6 Comparison of the Variational Methods Using Be $1s^2 2s^2$

To compare the different variational principles the ground state of Be $1s^2 2s^2$ 1S was computed, using two STO expansions. This very truncated basis set was used in order to save computing time, since the orbital exponents were fully optimized with respect to the quantity being minimized. It is not expected that the obtained wave-functions are of high quality but it is believed that they are sufficient to demonstrate the differences which exist between the different variational methods.

On the other hand the computation of a smaller system such as Li or He was not considered, in order to demonstrate the correctness of the 4-electron operator matrix routines and to see if there is a qualitative difference in going from a 3-electron system (Li) to a 4-electron system.

The same relationships which show up in this case have been found to hold true for all other states computed, whether the orbital exponents were optimized or not. Tables IV-9 to IV-13 show the results obtained. Computing times for the full optimization process were in between 15 - 20 minutes per state.

TABLE IV -9

| Be | $1s^2 2s^2$ | $1s$ | $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| EXP.ENERGY | | | -14.66785 |
| CALC.ENERGY | | | -14.556739 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | | 215.556370 * |
| EPSILON | | | - 0.111107 |
| DELTA | | | 3.657720 * |
| DELTA-TILDE | | | 3.670033 * |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | 8.404 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | 6.140 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | 17.339 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.684801 | 0.997586 | -0.204439 |
| 2 | 0.956031 | 0.012388 | 1.018244 |

* These values were computed using the above wavefunction in computing the $\langle H^2 \rangle$ matrices.

TABLE IV-10

| Be | $1s^2$ | $2s^2$ | 1S | Δ -minimization |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|------------------------|
| EXP.ENERGY | | | | -14.66785 |
| CALC.ENERGY | | | | -14.378674 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | | | 207.922944 |
| EPSILON | | | | - 0.289172 |
| DELTA | | | | 1.176655 |
| DELTA-TILDE | | | | 1.260275 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | | 9.165 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | | 4.789 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | | 9.971 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.843778 | 0.968926 | -0.386187 |
| 2 | 1.290642 | 0.094243 | 1.038741 |

TABLE IV-11

| Be $1s^2 2s^2$ | 1S | $\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| EXP.ENERGY | -14.66785 | |
| CALC.ENERGY | -14.444846 | |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | 209.814687 | |
| EPSILON | -0.223000 | |
| DELTA | 1.161095 | |
| DELTA-TILDE | 1.210824 | |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | 9.072 | |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | 5.880 | |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | 11.426 | |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.865673 | 0.975836 | -0.338806 |
| 2 | 1.195039 | 0.083379 | 1.029698 |

TABLE IV-12

| Be | $1s^2$ | $2s^2$ | 1S | $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|---|
| EXP.ENERGY | | | | -14.66785 |
| CALC.ENERGY | | | | -14.506959 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | | | 216.338208 |
| EPSILON | | | | 0.160887 |
| DELTA | | | | 5.886334 |
| DELTA-TILDE | | | | 5.912219 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | | 8.144 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | | 6.234 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | | 17.779 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.557376 | 1.000355 | -0.198810 |
| 2 | 0.945765 | -0.001181 | 1.019017 |

TABLE IV-13

| Be | $1s^2$ | $2s^2$ | 1S | ϵ^2/Δ -minimization |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| EXP. ENERGY | | | | -14.66785 |
| CALC. ENERGY | | | | -14.506958 |
| $\langle H^2 \rangle$ | | | | 216.338298 |
| EPSILON | | | | - 0.160888 |
| DELTA | | | | 5.886455 |
| DELTA-TILDE | | | | 5.912340 |
| $\langle 1/r \rangle$ | | | | 8.143 |
| $\langle r \rangle$ | | | | 6.234 |
| $\langle r^2 \rangle$ | | | | 17.779 |

WAVEFUNCTION

| n | η | c(1s) | c(2s) |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 3.557360 | 1.000356 | -0.198807 |
| 2 | 0.945767 | -0.001819 | 1.019918 |

The starting wavefunction and the starting orbital exponents were taken from the work of Huzinaga (19). In order to have one more test of the correctness of the program used, the $\langle H \rangle$ minimization was repeated in full with optimization of the orbital exponents and the results obtained agreed to 6 - 8 figures with Huzinaga's results. The wavefunction obtained in the $\langle H \rangle$ minimization was then used to compute the expectation value $\langle H^2 \rangle$ to obtain a result for Δ and $\tilde{\Delta}$ which could be compared with the other variational methods.

The following general trends hold for the various quantities computed:

$$E(\Delta) \approx E(\tilde{\Delta}) > E(\epsilon^2/\Delta) = E(\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}) > E(\langle H \rangle)$$

$$\Delta(\epsilon^2/\Delta) \approx \Delta(\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}) > \Delta(\langle H \rangle) > \Delta(\Delta) \approx \Delta(\tilde{\Delta})$$

Furthermore the wavefunctions obtained by ϵ^2/Δ and $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ minimization resemble closely those obtained from $\langle H \rangle$ minimization, whereas the wavefunctions for $\tilde{\Delta}$ and Δ resemble each other but are clearly distinct from those obtained by the other methods. The deterioration of the energy for delta and delta-tilde minimizations was quite striking.

IV. 7 Overlap between SCF- and CI-wavefunctions.

In order to obtain a more thorough understanding of the methods employed the overlap $a = \langle \phi | \psi \rangle$ of the computed SCF-wavefunctions with various "correct" wavefunctions was calculated. Table (IV-14) displays these results. The so-called "correct" wavefunctions were various configuration interaction wavefunctions (28,29,30) or in the case of hydrogen the correct ground state wavefunction. The computation of the Be overlap provided a surprising result, the overlap obtained from $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ minimization was less than that for the $\langle H \rangle$ minimization. To test if this result was due to a bad approximate wavefunction or to electron correlation, the overlaps of various approximate wavefunctions, ϕ , of Hydrogen, with the exact wavefunction were computed. These approximate wavefunctions were chosen to be a linear combination of two STO's i.e. $\phi = c_1 \chi_1 + c_2 \chi_2$. The orbital exponents were chosen in the range from 0.1 to 20.0. The coefficients c_1 and c_2 were chosen in such a way that the quantity under consideration was minimized. One result of the computation (orbital exponents 0.4 and 2.0) is displayed in table IV-14. For hydrogen $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ variation led to a maximization of the overlap in all cases.

TABLE IV-14

Overlap between SCF- and CI-wavefunctions

| ATOM | CONFIGURATION | STATE | METHOD* | OVERLAP |
|------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|----------|
| H | 1s | 2S | 1 | 0.884437 |
| | | | 4 | 0.927895 |
| | | | 3 | 0.772312 |
| He | 1s ² | 4S | 1 | 0.996202 |
| | | | 4 | 0.995271 |
| | 1s2s | 3S | 1 | 0.903707 |
| | | | 4 | 0.914973 |
| Be | 1s ² 2s ² | 1S | 1 | 0.956581 |
| | | | 2 | 0.861201 |
| | | | 3 | 0.901292 |
| | (2 basis functions) | | 4 | 0.956198 |
| | | | 5 | 0.956197 |
| | (4 basis functions) | | 1 | 0.957503 |
| | | | 4 | 0.957108 |
| | | | 5 | 0.957116 |

*see Table IV-1 for an explanation of the methods

IV. 8 Summary and conclusions.

In this thesis variational principles have been coded for an electronic computer so that they could be applied to atomic states and their usefulness be assessed.

The thesis has clearly demonstrated that the minimization of Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$ does not lead to wavefunctions that are useful in obtaining physical properties of the state under consideration. From the calculated overlaps it can be concluded that both methods yield wavefunctions that occupy different parts of configuration space than the true wavefunction. This finding is similar to the results obtained by Messmer and Birss (3,4). They calculated wavefunctions using the Temple-Kato bound (23,24) and the Lowdin bounds (8). These authors found that the bound formulations add contributions to the trial wavefunction which do not help in the description of the wavefunction associated with the state being considered. On the other hand the computation of Δ or $\tilde{\Delta}$ using the SCF-method leads to a very unsatisfactory bound. According to Weinstein (6) the energy of the true wavefunction lies somewhere between $E + \sqrt{\Delta} \gg W \gg E - \sqrt{\Delta}$. In no system but He has it been possible to obtain a value of Δ smaller than about 1. This bound is really very unsatisfactory if one tries to associate a wavefunction with an excited state. For example a typical energy difference between states for

smaller atoms is about 0.1 a.u.. Therefore, to assign a definite excited state to a certain wavefunction, δ should be ≤ 0.01 . It should be pointed out that the size of the bound is not necessarily connected with the quality of the wavefunction. This can be seen for the Be ground state calculation, where the $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization yields a far better wavefunction than the $\tilde{\Delta}$ -minimization, even though the bounds in the former method are much worse than the bounds in the delta minimization. The better quality shows itself in the better energy, better overlap and $\langle 1/r \rangle$, $\langle r \rangle$ and $\langle r^2 \rangle$ values.

The minimization of ϵ^2/Δ or $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ yields good wavefunctions for ground and excited states. The main problem consists of assigning definite configurations to each wavefunction and each minimum. In the $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ method one minimizes the overlap of the "correction" wavefunction ϕ_x :

$$a_x^2 = \langle \phi_x | \phi_x \rangle$$

since the relation

$$\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta} \leq a_x^2 \leq \tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W_k')^2$$

holds. In all cases the value of $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ could be reduced to about 0.01 or less., whereas the $\tilde{\Delta}/(W_k - W_k')^2$ value was of the order 100 to 200. One is therefore hard put to assign a certain configuration to the wavefunction obtained. It is strongly believed that this inability to reduce the upper bound of a_x^2 reasonably is connected with the orbital

expansion SCF approach. The best wavefunction one can expect from this approach is a Hartree-Fock type wavefunction with all its shortcomings with respect to the correlation of the electrons. This aspect of the variational methods is further clarified by analyzing the overlaps for the wavefunctions obtained by the SCF-methods and CI-methods.

The overlaps obtained by minimizing $\langle H \rangle$ and $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ (or ϵ^2/Δ) show a peculiar behaviour. The theory states that one should obtain maximum overlap of the trial wavefunction with the true wavefunction by minimizing $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ and this result is indeed obtained for H 1s 4S and He 1s2s 3S , but for the other states the wavefunction obtained by $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization leads invariably to a larger overlap. All these results clearly indicate the sensitivity of the $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ methods to correlation between electrons. For the states where the method leads to the expected maximization of the overlap the correlation between electrons is nonexistent or small. For the states where correlation is important and large (e.g. two electrons occupying one space orbital) the overlap of the wavefunction obtained by $\epsilon^2/\tilde{\Delta}$ minimization is smaller than the overlap of the wavefunction obtained by $\langle H \rangle$ -minimization. Furthermore the size of Δ is proportional to the importance of correlation. This is most clearly demonstrated by the two

states $\text{He } 1s^2 \ ^1S$ and $\text{Li}^+ 1s^2 \ ^1S$. (These results have not been tabulated). These two atomic systems are very similar in many aspects. The larger charge of the Li-nucleus exerts a larger attractive force upon the electrons thereby diminishing the average distance from the nucleus as compared with He. The shorter distance of the electrons from the nucleus enhances the correlation between them. This enhancement is reflected by an increase of from 0.5 ($\text{He } 1s^2 \ ^1S$) to 1.4 ($\text{Li}^+ 1s^2 \ ^1S$). An answer to the question of how critical the correlation effect between electrons is for the $\epsilon^2/\hat{\Delta}$ variational method could be obtained by employing various configuration interaction wave functions to the $\epsilon^2/\hat{\Delta}$ variation. One should then be able to observe the amount of correlation which has to be taken into account before a wavefunction obtained by $\epsilon^2/\hat{\Delta}$ minimization shows a greater overlap with a "true" wavefunction than one obtained by minimizing $\langle H \rangle$.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. R. P. Messmer, Theoret. Chim. Acta. (Berl.) 14, 319 (1969).
2. J. H. Choi, C. F. Lebeda and R. P. Messmer, Chem. Phys. Lett. 5, 503 (1970).
3. R. P. Messmer and F. W. Birss, Theoret. Chim. Acta. (Berl.) 14, 192 (1969).
4. R. P. Messmer and F. W. Birss, Theoret. Chim. Acta. (Berl.) 14, 203 (1969).
6. D. H. Weinstein, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.) 20, 529 (1934).
7. J. K. L. MacDonald, Phys. Rev. 46, 828 (1934).
8. P. O. Lowdin, Phys. Rev. 139, A 357 (1965).
9. S. Fraga and F. W. Birss, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 3207 (1964)
10. R. P. Messmer, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Alberta (1967)
11. H. M. James and A. S. Coolidge, Phys. Rev. 51, 860 (1937).
12. F. W. Birss and U. Liebe, unpublished results.
13. J. Goodisman, J. Chem. Phys. 45, 3659 (1966).
14. C. C. J. Roothaan, Rev. Mod. Phys. 23, 69 (1951) and 32 179 (1960).
15. M. Tinkham, Group Theory and Quantum Mechanics, McGraw Hill, 1964 pp 173.
16. H.F. Schaefer and F. E. Harris, J. of Computational

- Physics, 3, 217 (1968).
17. F. W. Birss and S. Fraga, J. Chem. Phys. 38, 2552 (1963) and 40, 3203 (1964).
 18. S. Huzinaga, J. Chem. Phys. 51, 3971 (1969).
 19. S. Huzinaga, Approximate Atomic Functions, Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta, 1971.
 20. J. Hinze and C. C. J. Roothaan, Suppl. Progr. Theor. Phys. 40, 37 (1967).
 21. F. L. Pilar, Elementary Quantum Chemistry, McGraw Hill, (1968).
 22. M. Hamermesh, Group Theory and Its Applications to Physical Problems, Addison-Wesley (1964), Chapters 1 - 2
 23. G. Temple, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), A 119, 276 (1928).
 24. T. Kato, J. Phys. Soc. Japan 4, 334 (1949).
 25. R. P. Madden and K. Codling, Astrophys. J. 141, 364 (1965).
 26. C. C. J. Roothaan and P. S. Bagus in Methods in Computational Physics Vol. 2, Acad. Press 1963, pp47.
 27. J. C. Slater Phys. Rev. 36, 57 (1930)
 28. R. E. Watson Phys. Rev. 119, 170 (1960)
 29. R. K. Nesbet and R. E. Watson, Phys. Rev. 110, 1073 (1958)
 30. H. L. Davis J. Chem. Phys. 37, 1508 (1962)
 31. E. R. Davidson J. Chem. Phys. 42, 4199 (1965)
 32. J. K. L. MacDonald, Phys. Rev. 43, 830 (1933)

APPENDIX I.

THE EVALUATION OF MATRIX ELEMENTS OF 3- and 4- ELECTRON OPERATORS BETWEEN DETERMINANTAL WAVEFUNCTIONS.

Let Q be a product of orthonormal spinorbitals (15)

$$Q = \prod_i \phi_i$$

Then the determinantal wavefunction can be written as

$$\det Q = AQ$$

where A , the antisymmetrizer is given by

$$A = (N!)^{-1/2} \sum_P (-1)^P P$$

and the P are the operators which form $N!$ different permutations of the subscripts of the ϕ_i .

The expectation value of a quantum mechanical operator that commutes with the antisymmetrizer can be shown (22) to be

$$\langle O \rangle = \langle AQ | O | AQ \rangle = \sum_P (-1)^P \langle Q | O | PQ \rangle \quad (I-1,1)$$

Let O_m be an operator that operates on m electrons. Then only permutations belonging to a symmetry group S_n such that $n \geq m$ will contribute to the expectation value of O_m .

EXAMPLE:

Let $\phi(i)\phi(j)\phi(k)\phi(l)$ be a product of orthonormal spinorbitals and let the determinantal wavefunction be given by

$$D = A |\phi(i)\phi(j)\phi(k)\phi(1)\rangle$$

Then the expectation value of an operator O^{123} is given by:

$$\langle O^{123} \rangle = \sum_P (-1)^P \langle \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)\phi(1;4) | O^{123} | P \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)\phi(1;4) \rangle$$

Let $P = (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4)$ [for an explanation of this notation of permutations see (23)] then this particular term is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)\phi(1;4) | O^{123} | \phi(1;1)\phi(i;2)\phi(j;3)\phi(k;4) \rangle \\ &= \langle \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3) | O^{123} | \phi(1;1)\phi(i;2)\phi(j;3) \rangle \\ & \quad \langle \phi(1;4) | \phi(k;4) \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\langle \phi(1) | \phi(k) \rangle = \delta_{1k}$$

Therefore the expectation value of the 3- and 4-electron operators can be written as

$$O^3 = \sum_{i < j < k} O^{ijk} \quad \text{and} \quad O^4 = \sum_{i < j < k < l} O^{ijkl}$$

are expressed as

$$\langle 0^3 \rangle = \sum_{i < j < k} \sum_P (-1)^P \langle \phi(i;1) \phi(j;2) \phi(k;3) | 0^{123} | \sum_P \phi(i;1) \phi(j;2) \phi(k;3) \rangle$$

and

$$\langle 0^4 \rangle = \sum_{i < j < k < l} \sum_P (-1)^P \langle \phi(i;1) \phi(j;2) \phi(k;3) \phi(l;4) | 0^{1234} | \sum_P \phi(i;1) \phi(j;2) \phi(k;3) \phi(l;4) \rangle$$

Since there are 6 elements of S_3 and 24 elements of S_4 , it does not seem fruitful to carry the expansion further as in the case of the 2-electron operators and to give each permuted integral a special name and a special symbol (such as J_{ij} and K_{ij} in the 2-electron case).

APPENDIX II.

Attention should be drawn to a property of the integrals when P is either a 3-cycle or a 4-cycle permutation, when these integrals are subjected to a variation. An example will better clarify this particularity than a general discussion.

Consider the particular term

$$\sum_{i < j < k} \langle \phi(i;1)\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3) | 0^{123} | \phi(k;1)\phi(i;2)\phi(j;3) \rangle$$

where $P = (1\ 2\ 3)$. Variation of the particular orbital ϕ_i yields:

$$\sum_{i < j < k} \langle \delta\phi(i;1) \{ \phi(j;2)\phi(k;3) | 0^{123} | \phi(k;1)\phi(j;3) \} \phi(i;2) \rangle$$

+complex conjugate

In the SCF-formalism the expression

$$\sum_{j > i, k > j} \{ \phi(j;2)\phi(k;3) | 0^{123} | \phi(k;1)\phi(j;3) \}$$

contributes towards the F-matrix connected with the orbital $\phi(i)$.

But this operator is not necessarily Hermitian, i.e.

$$\{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|0^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}^+ \neq \{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|0^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}$$

in general.

This non-hermiticity has to be accounted for by a suitable averaging process.

EXAMPLE:

Let $\phi(i) = 1s$ $\phi(j) = 2s$ $\phi(k) = 3d^o$. Let each of these orbitals be expanded into a suitable set of basis functions, e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} 1s &= \sum_i c(1s;i) \chi(s;i) \\ 2s &= \sum_i c(2s;i) \chi(s;i) \\ 3d^o &= \sum_i c(3d;i) \chi(d^o;i) \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|0^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}^{mn} = \\ \sum_{i,j,k,l} [c(s;i)c(s;j)c(d;k)c(d;l) \\ \langle \chi(s;m)\chi(s;i)\chi(d^o;k)|0^{123}|\chi(d^o;l)\chi(s;n)\chi(s;j) \rangle] \end{aligned}$$

whereas

$$\{\phi(j;2)\phi(k;3)|0^{123}|\phi(k;1)\phi(j;3)\}^{nm} =$$

$$\sum_{i,j,k,l} [c(s;i)c(s;j)c(d;k)c(d;l)$$

$$\langle \chi(s;m)\chi(s;i)\chi(d^0;k)|0^{123}|\chi(d^0;l)\chi(s;n)\chi(s;j)\rangle]$$

The summations over the expansion coefficients are the same.

The operator 0^{123} is given by

$$0^{123} = 2*[h^1(r^{23})^{-1} + h^2(r^{13})^{-1} + h^3(r^{12})^{-1}] + (r^{12}r^{13})^{-1}$$

$$(r^{13}r^{12})^{-1} + (r^{12}r^{23})^{-1} + (r^{23}r^{12})^{-1} + (r^{13}r^{23})^{-1} + (r^{23}r^{13})^{-1}$$

This, applied to the particular case above yields for the first expression

$$\sum_{i,j,k,l} \{c(s;i)c(s;j)c(d;k)c(d;l)$$

$$*[\langle \chi(s;m)|h|\chi(d^0;l)\rangle \langle \chi(s;i)\chi(d^0;k)|1/r^{23}|\chi(s;n)\chi(s;j)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(s;i)|h|\chi(s;m)\rangle \langle \chi(s;n)\chi(d^0;k)|1/r^{13}|\chi(d^0;l)\chi(s;j)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(d^0;k)|h|\chi(s;j)\rangle \langle \chi(s;n)\chi(s;i)|1/r^{12}|\chi(d^0;l)\chi(s;m)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(s;i)\chi(d^0;k)\{\chi(s;n)|\chi(d^0;l)\}\chi(s;m)\chi(s;j)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(d^0;k)\chi(s;i)\{\chi(s;n)|\chi(d^0;l)\}\chi(s;m)\chi(s;j)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(s;n)\chi(d^0;k)\{\chi(s;i)|\chi(s;j)\}\chi(d^0;l)\chi(s;j)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(d^0;k)\chi(s;n)\{\chi(s;i)|\chi(s;m)\}\chi(s;j)\chi(d^0;l)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(s;n)\chi(s;i)\{\chi(d^0;k)|\chi(s;j)\}\chi(d^0;l)\chi(s;m)\rangle$$

$$+ \langle \chi(s;i)\chi(s;n)\{\chi(d^0;k)|\chi(s;j)\}\chi(s;m)\chi(d^0;l)\rangle]\}$$

and for the second expression

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i,j,k,l} \{c(s;i)c(s;j)c(d;k)c(d;l) \\
& * [\langle \chi(s;m) | h | \chi(d^0;l) \rangle \langle \chi(s;i) \chi(d^0;k) | 1/r^{23} | \chi(s;n) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;i) | h | \chi(s;n) \rangle \langle \chi(s;m) \chi(d^0;i) | 1/r^{13} | \chi(d^0;l) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(d^0;k) | h | \chi(s;j) \rangle \langle \chi(s;m) \chi(s;i) | 1/r^{12} | \chi(d^0;l) \chi(s;n) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;i) \chi(d^0;k) \{ \chi(s;m) | \chi(d^0;l) \} \chi(s;n) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(d^0;k) \chi(s;i) \{ \chi(s;m) | \chi(d^0;l) \} \chi(s;j) \chi(s;n) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;j) \chi(d^0;k) \{ \chi(s;i) | \chi(s;n) \} \chi(d^0;l) \chi(s;j) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(d^0;k) \chi(s;j) \{ \chi(s;i) | \chi(s;n) \} \chi(s;j) \chi(d^0;l) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;m) \chi(s;i) \{ \chi(d^0;k) | \chi(s;j) \} \chi(d^0;l) \chi(s;n) \rangle \\
& + \langle \chi(s;i) \chi(s;m) \{ \chi(d^0;k) | \chi(s;j) \} \chi(s;m) \chi(d^0;l) \rangle] \}
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\langle \chi(s;i) \chi(d^0;k) \{ \chi(s;m) | \chi(d^0;l) \} \chi(s;n) \chi(s;j) \rangle$$

symbolizes the integral

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int \{ \chi(s;i;r^1) \chi(s;n;r^1) \chi(d^0;k;r^2) \chi(s;j;r^2) \chi(s;m;r^3) \chi(d^0;l;r^3) \\
& / (r^{13} r^{23}) \} dr^1 dr^2 dr^3
\end{aligned}$$

It can be seen that the two expression are different.

APPENDIX III.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF L-S EIGENFUNCTIONS.

This appendix describes how one can obtain a wavefunction $\phi(2s+1:1)$ belonging to a certain configuration expressed as a sum of slators, such that this wavefunction is an eigenfunction of the operators L^2, L_z, S^2, S_z

$$L^2 \phi(2s+1:1) = l(l+1) \phi(2s+1:1)$$

$$L_z \phi(2s+1:1) = ml \phi(2s+1:1)$$

$$S^2 \phi(2s+1:1) = s(s+1) \phi(2s+1:1)$$

$$S_z \phi(2s+1:1) = ms \phi(2s+1:1)$$

This discussion is based upon a suggestion by Schaeffer and Harris (17), but it is written with the aim to particularize and clarify some points important to the present work.

To aid the reader not familiar with the concepts, a specific example ($p^2 \ ^1S$) is given at the end of this appendix.

As is well known (22) the operation of the L and S operators can be expressed as:

$$S_z D = 1/2(n_\alpha - n_\beta) D = H_S D$$

$$L_z D = \sum_{i=1, N} m_l^i D = M_L D$$

$$S^2 D = \left\{ \sum p_{\alpha\beta} + (1/4) [(n_\alpha - n_\beta)^2 + 2n_\alpha + 2n_\beta] \right\} D$$

$$L^2 D = \{ L^- L^+ + L_z (L_z + 1) \} D$$

with

$$L^\pm = \sum_{i=1, N} \{ L^\pm(i) \}$$

Each slator is automatically an eigenfunction of L_z and S_z .

To obtain a linear combination of slators which is an eigenfunction of L^2 and S^2 , one collects all slators belonging to the configuration in question which have a L_z eigenvalue of $m_l=l$ and a S_z eigenvalue of $m_s=s$ into a vector

$$d = (D^1 D^2 D^3 \dots D^n).$$

One then forms the matrix

$$[\underline{LS}] = d^+ (L^2 + k S^2) d$$

and diagonalizes it. A proper choice of k gives a well spaced eigenvalue spectrum. By including only slators with $m_l=l$ and $m_s=s$ one has assured that the lowest eigenvalue a^1

of the matrix $[L\tilde{S}]$ is

$$a^1 \gg m_l(m_l+1) + k \cdot m_s(m_s+1)$$

If the equality holds, then the eigenvector associated with this eigenvalue is the required linear combination. If for more than one eigenvector this equality holds, one has a case of degeneracy. If the equality does not hold then no linear combination of slators for this configuration possesses the required symmetry.

From the linear combinations with $m_l=1$ and $m_s=s$ one obtains all linear combinations with $1 \leq m_l \leq -1$ and $s \leq m_s \leq -s$ by repeatedly applying the operators L^- and S^- .

EXAMPLE ($p^2 \ ^1S$)

The distinct slators for this configuration are:

$$D^1 = |p^{+1}(1)\beta(1) \ p^{-1}(2)\alpha(2)| = |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}|$$

$$D^2 = |p^{+1}(1)\alpha(1) \ p^{-1}(2)\beta(2)| = |p^{+1} \ \overline{p^{-1}}|$$

$$D^3 = |p^0(1)\alpha(1) \ p^0(2)\beta(2)| = |p^0 \ \overline{p^0}|$$

where the two vertical bars designate a determinant i.e.

$$|p^{-1} \ \overline{p^{+1}}| = p^{-1}(1)\alpha(1)*p^{+1}(2)\beta(2) - p^{-1}(2)\alpha(2)*p^{+1}(1)\beta(1)$$

Operation with the operator L^2+S^2 gives the result:

$$S^2 D^1 = S^2 |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}| = |p^{+1} \ \overline{p^{-1}}| + |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}| = D^2 + D^1$$

$$L^2 D^1 = L^2 |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}| = [L^- L^+ + L_z(L_z+1)] |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}|$$

$$= L^- L^+ |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}| + 0 * |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}|$$

$$= [L^-(1)+L^-(2)] * [L^+(1)+L^+(2)] |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}|$$

$$= [L^-(1)+L^-(2)] |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^0|$$

$$= |\overline{p^0} \ p^0| + |\overline{p^{+1}} \ p^{-1}| = -D^3 + D^1$$

Therefore

$$(L^2+S^2) D^1 = 2D^1 + D^2 - D^3$$

Similarly

$$(L^2+S^2) D^2 = 2D^2 + D^1 + D^3$$

$$(L^2+S^2) D^3 = 2D^3 - D^1 + D^2$$

Since the relationship $\langle D^i | D^j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ holds, the matrix $[L_S]$ is easily seen to be:

$$[L_S] = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix of eigenvectors is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{3} & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

with the eigenvalues 3, 0, 3. The normalized linear combination of slators for the configuration p^2 and the state 1S is therefore :

$$\phi(^1S) = (1/\sqrt{3})(-D^1 + D^2 - D^3)$$

APPENDIX IV.

EXTENSION OF THE HINZE-ROOTHAAN FORMALISM TO THE CASE
OF 3- AND 4-ELECTRON OPERATORS.

The F-matrix connected with each orbital is given by eqn. (3-17). Following the derivation of Hinze and Roothaan one computes a correction matrix to the $F(n,l)$ -matrix by considering all first order changes in the $F(n,l)$ -matrix which are caused by a change of the vectors $c(n',l)$, where n' runs over all orbitals $c(n',l)$ that belong to the symmetry l .

Using eqn. (3-17) one writes the correction matrix as (we assume that the orbitals are in real form):

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta F_{pq}^{nl} = & 2 \times \sum_{j=1}^{l^2} B^j \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta}^2 \sum_{r,s} \delta c_r^{n_j l} c_s^{n_j l} d_{n_j n} d_{l_j l} d_{l_j l} \bigcap_{s_j^{\alpha} s_j^{\beta}} P_{\alpha}(pq;rs) \\
& + 2 \times \sum_{k=1}^{l^3} C^k \sum_{\substack{\alpha \neq \beta \\ \alpha \neq \gamma \\ \beta \neq \delta}}^3 \sum_{\substack{r,s \\ t,u}} \delta c_r^{n_k l} c_s^{n_k l} c_t^{n_k l} c_u^{n_k l} d_{n_k n} d_{l_k l} d_{l_k l} \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad K \bigcap_{s_k^{\alpha} s_k^{\beta} s_k^{\gamma}} P_{\alpha}(pq;rs;tu) \\
& + 2 \times \sum_{l=1}^{l^4} D^l \sum_{\substack{\alpha \neq \beta \\ \alpha \neq \gamma \neq \delta \\ \beta \neq \delta}}^4 \sum_{\substack{r,s \\ t,u \\ v,w}} \delta c_r^{n_l l} c_s^{n_l l} c_t^{n_l l} c_u^{n_l l} c_v^{n_l l} c_w^{n_l l} d_{n_l n} d_{l_l l} d_{l_l l} \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad L \bigcap_{s_l^{\alpha} s_l^{\beta} s_l^{\gamma} s_l^{\delta}} P_{\alpha}(pq;rs;tu;vw)
\end{aligned}$$

Equation (52) of ref. (21)

$$\delta \tilde{F}_{\sim}^{nl} \tilde{c}_{\sim}^{nl} = 2 \times \sum_{n'} \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{nn'}^l \delta c^{n'l}$$

still holds, but the definition of the L-matrix

has changed to:

$$\mathcal{L}_{nn';pq}^l =$$

$$2 \times \sum_{j=1}^{I^2} B^j \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta}^2 \sum_{r,s} \delta c_r^{n_\alpha^j l} c_s^{n_\beta^j l} d_{n_\alpha^j n} d_{l_\beta^j l} d_{l_\alpha^j l} \cdot \bigcap_{S_\alpha^r S_\beta^s} P_\alpha(p r; q s)$$

$$+ 2 \times \sum_{k=1}^{I^3} C^k \sum_{\substack{\alpha + \beta \\ \alpha \neq \gamma \\ \beta \neq \delta}}^3 \sum_{\substack{r,s \\ t,u}} \delta c_r^{n_\alpha^k l} c_s^{n_\beta^k l} c_t^{n_\gamma^k l} c_u^{n_\delta^k l} d_{n_\alpha^k n} d_{l_\beta^k l} d_{l_\gamma^k l}$$

$$K \bigcap_{S_\alpha^r S_\beta^s S_\gamma^t} P_\alpha(p r; q s; t u)$$

$$+ 2 \times \sum_{l=1}^{I^4} D^l \sum_{\substack{\alpha \neq \beta \\ \alpha \neq \gamma \\ \beta \neq \delta \\ \gamma \neq \delta}}^4 \sum_{\substack{r,s \\ t,u \\ v,w}} \delta c_r^{n_\alpha^l l} c_s^{n_\beta^l l} c_t^{n_\gamma^l l} c_u^{n_\delta^l l} c_v^{n_\epsilon^l l} c_w^{n_\zeta^l l} d_{n_\alpha^l n} d_{l_\beta^l l} d_{l_\gamma^l l}$$

$$L \bigcap_{S_\epsilon^r S_\zeta^s S_\delta^t S_\epsilon^u} P_\alpha(p r; q s; t u; v w)$$

With this definition of the L-matrix the formalism of (21) can proceed unchanged to its end.

APPENDIX V.

EXAMPLE: Be $1s^2 2s 3d \ ^4D$

Equation (3-1) for this configuration is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(^4D) &= (\sqrt{2})^{-1} [|1s\bar{1}s2s\overline{3d^{+2}}| - |1s\bar{1}s\bar{2}s3d^{+2}|] \\ &= (\sqrt{2})^{-1} (D^1 - D^2)\end{aligned}$$

The expectation value of the operator O eqn (3-6) is:

$$\langle O \rangle = (1/2) \langle D^1 | O | D^1 \rangle - 2 * (1/2) \langle D^1 | O | D^2 \rangle + (1/2) \langle D^2 | O | D^2 \rangle$$

This, rewritten in the form (3-7), yields:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle O \rangle &= (1/2) \langle 1s\bar{1}s2s\overline{3d^{+2}} | O | \sum (-1)^p P \ 1s\bar{1}s2s\overline{3d^{+2}} \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle 1s\bar{1}s2s\overline{3d^{+2}} | O | \sum (-1)^p P \ 1s\bar{1}s\bar{2}s3d^{+2} \rangle \\ &\quad + (1/2) \langle 1s\bar{1}s\bar{2}s3d^{+2} | O | \sum (-1)^p P \ 1s\bar{1}s\bar{2}s3d^{+2} \rangle\end{aligned}$$

Inserting the explicit form of the operator O the form (3-9) is obtained.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle O \rangle &= (1/2) \langle 1s | O^1 | 1s \rangle + \langle \bar{1}s | O^1 | \bar{1}s \rangle + \langle 2s | O^1 | 2s \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \overline{3d^{+2}} | O^1 | \overline{3d^{+2}} \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle 1s\bar{1}s | O^2 | 1s\bar{1}s \rangle - \langle 1s\bar{1}s | O^2 | \bar{1}s1s \rangle + \langle 1s2s | O^2 | 1s2s \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle 1s2s | O^2 | 2s1s \rangle + \langle 1s\overline{3d^{+2}} | O^2 | 1s\overline{3d^{+2}} \rangle - \langle 1s\overline{3d^{+2}} | O^2 | \overline{3d^{+2}} 1s \rangle\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \langle \bar{1}s 2s | 0^2 | \bar{1}s 2s \rangle + \langle \bar{1}s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^2 | \bar{1}s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle - \langle \bar{1}s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^2 | 3\bar{d}^{+2} \bar{1}s \rangle \\
& - \langle \bar{1}s 2s | 0^2 | 2s \bar{1}s \rangle + \langle 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^2 | 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle - \langle 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^2 | 3\bar{d}^{+2} 2s \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle 1s \bar{1}s 2s | 0^3 | \sum (-1)^P P 1s \bar{1}s 2s \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle 1s \bar{1}s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^3 | \sum (-1)^P P 1s \bar{1}s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle 1s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^3 | \sum (-1)^P P 1s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle \bar{1}s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^3 | \sum (-1)^P P \bar{1}s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& \quad + \langle 1s \bar{1}s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^4 | \sum (-1)^P P 1s \bar{1}s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& + \text{ the terms arising from } \langle D^1 | 0 | D^1 \rangle \text{ and } \langle D^2 | 0 | D^2 \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

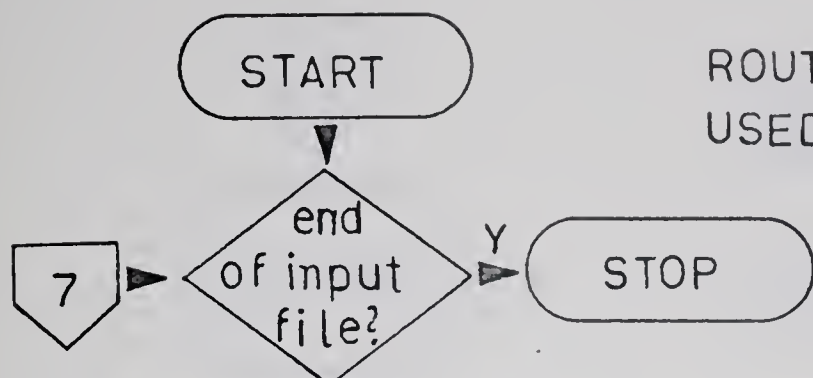
Collecting all the identical integrals and summing their coefficients, yields the eqn (3-10):

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0 \rangle = & \quad 2 \langle 1s | 0^1 | 1s \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 2s | 0^1 | 2s \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^1 | 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 1s 1s | 0^2 | 1s 1s \rangle \\
& + \quad 2 \langle 1s 2s | 0^2 | 1s 2s \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s 2s | 0^2 | 1s 2s \rangle \\
& + \quad 2 \langle 1s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^2 | 1s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^2 | 3\bar{d}^{+2} 1s \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^2 | 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 1s 1s 2s | 0^3 | 1s 1s 2s \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s 1s 2s | 0^3 | 2s 1s 1s \rangle \\
& + \quad \langle 1s 1s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^3 | 1s 1s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle \\
& - \quad \langle 1s 1s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^3 | 1s 3\bar{d}^{+2} 1s \rangle \\
& + \quad 2 \langle 1s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} | 0^3 | 1s 2s 3\bar{d}^{+2} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \langle 1s2s3d^+ | 0^3 | 2s1s3d^+ \rangle \\
& - \langle 1s2s3d^+ | 0^3 | 3d^+ 2s1s \rangle \\
& + 2 \langle 1s2s3d^+ | 0^3 | 1s3d^+ 2s \rangle \\
& - 2 \langle 1s2s3d^+ | 0^3 | 3d^+ 1s2s \rangle \\
& + \langle 1s1s2s3d^+ | 0^4 | 1s1s2s3d^+ \rangle \\
& - \langle 1s1s2s3d^+ | 0^4 | 1s3d^+ 2s1s \rangle \\
& - \langle 1s1s2s3d^+ | 0^4 | 2s1s1s3d^+ \rangle \\
& + 2 \langle 1s1s2s3d^+ | 0^4 | 2s3d^+ 1s1s \rangle \\
& + \langle 1s1s2s3d^+ | 0^4 | 1s1s3d^+ 2s \rangle \\
& - 2 \langle 1s1s2s3d^+ | 0^4 | 1s3d^+ 1s2s \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

THE PROGRAM.

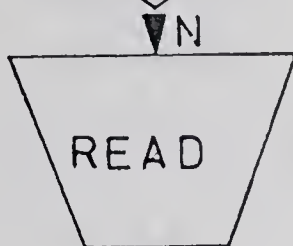
It seems to be extraordinarily difficult to describe intelligently a computer program of some complexity by words. We will instead present the logical flow of the program in form of a flow diagram. This diagram with its annotations and with the listing of the program at the end of this appendix should facilitate the understanding and use of the program. After the flow diagram a section is concerned with the listing of all routines that have been used, except the routines which are part of publicly available libraries. This listing carries short annotations as to where and how the routines are employed and it is arranged in nearly the same order as the listing of the programs. At the end programs which have been used in preparing this thesis have been listed.



ROUTINES
USED

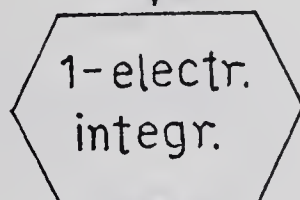
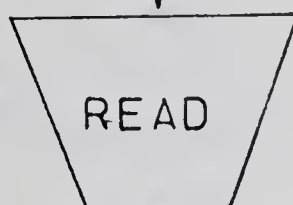
REMARKS

SCF-PROGRAM

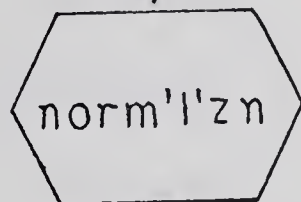


INPUT

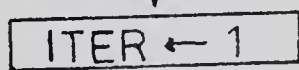
no. of orbitals
no. of basis fns.
method, charge
energy, orbital exp.
starting vectors
INTEGRALS



ONEINT
ONEI

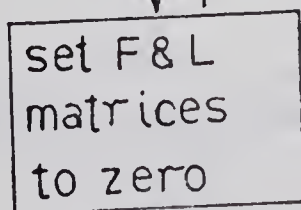
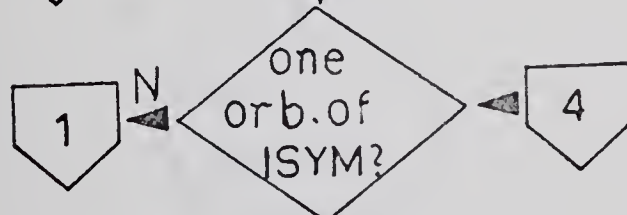
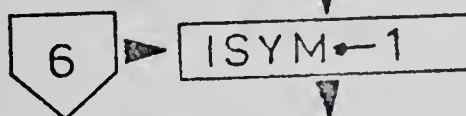


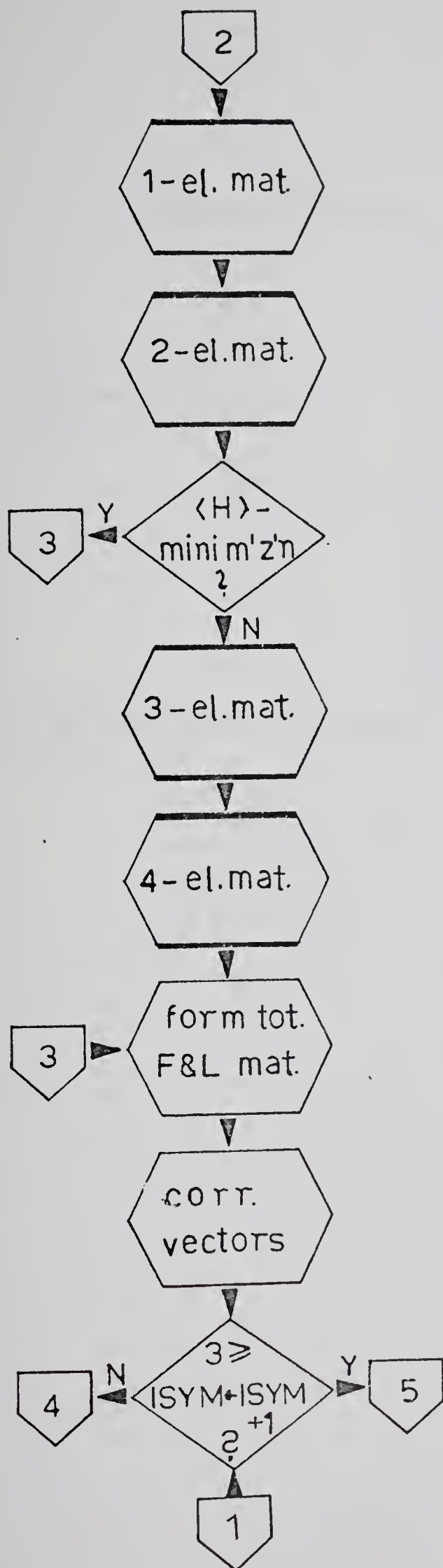
RENORM
SOMS



ISYM:

1 s-orbital
2 p- "
3 d- "





ROUTINES
USED

ONEEL
SYMCHE

TWOEL
TWINT
SPLIT 2

THREEL

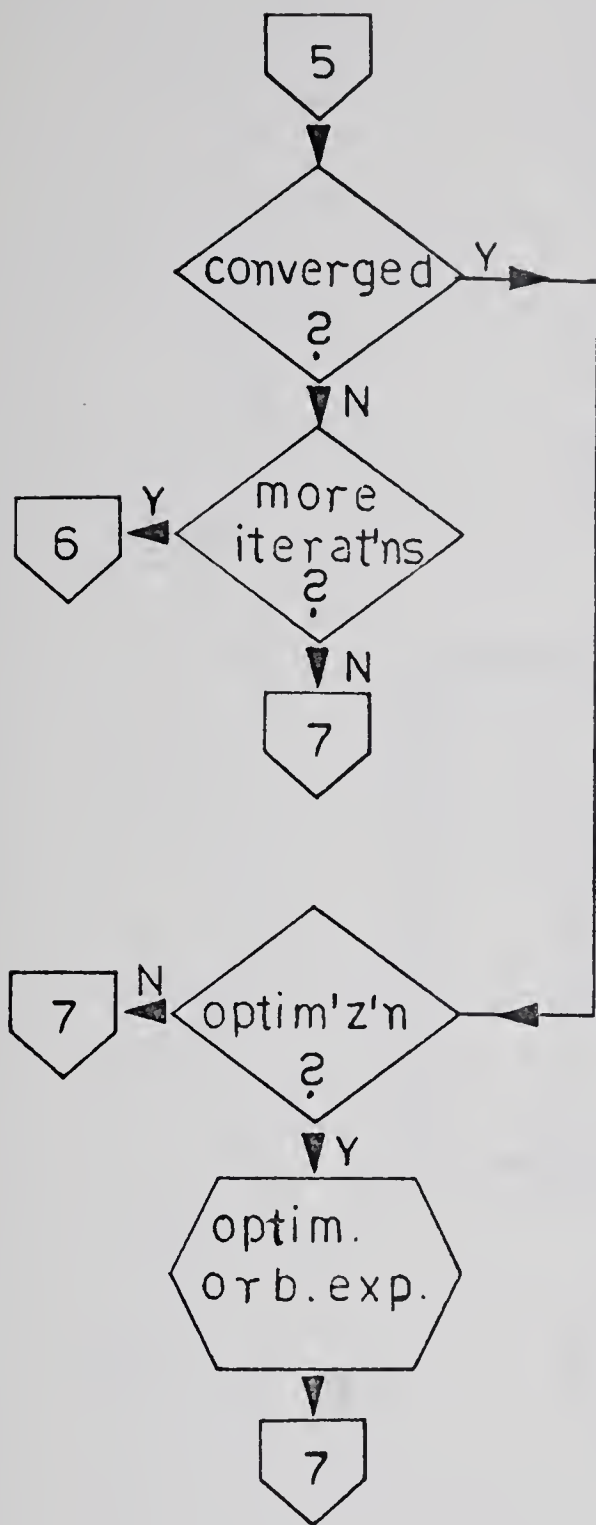
FOUREL

COMBIN

HINZE
SOLVER
GAUSS

REMARKS

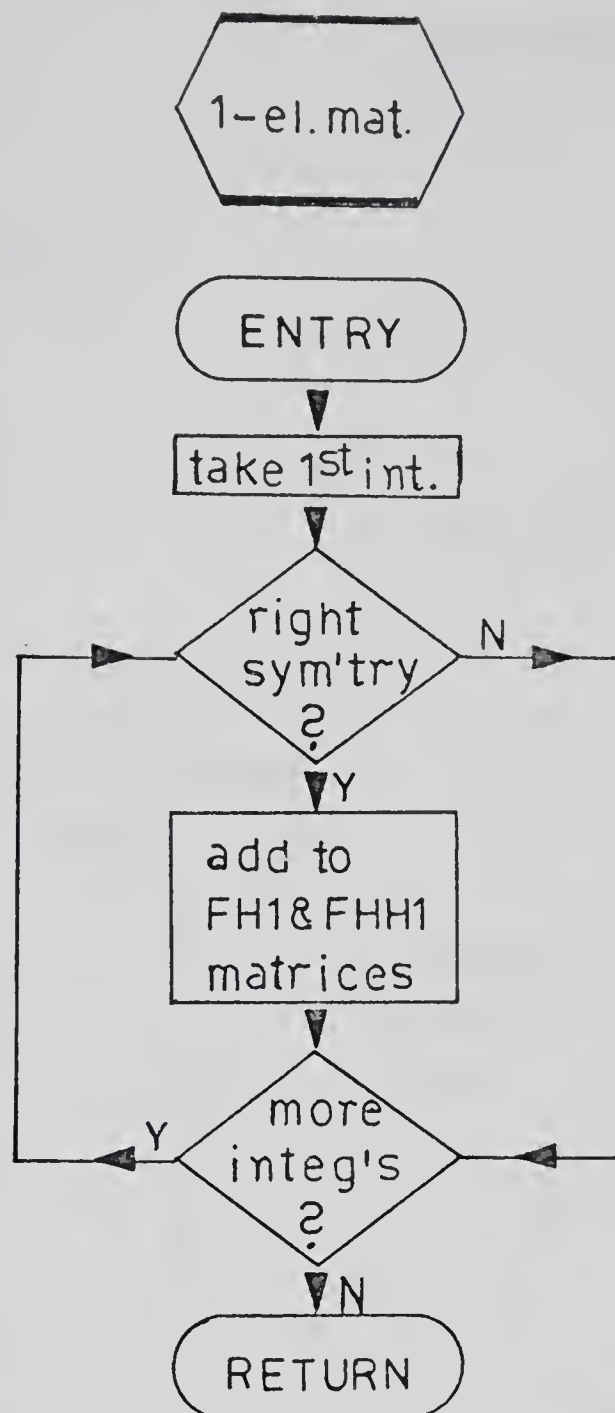
thickly
outlined
routines
are
diagrammed
separately

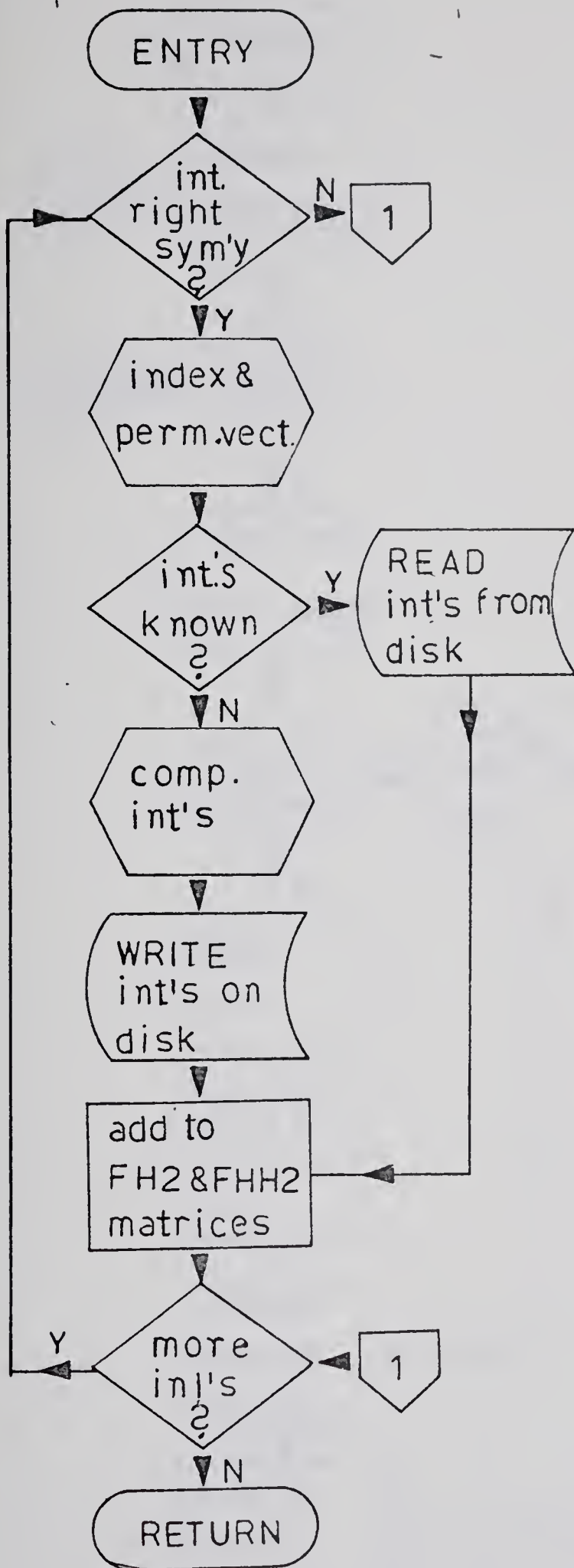


ROUTINES
USED

REMARKS

OPTIM
CHANGE
POLYNO
SCFCYC

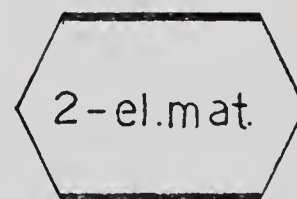


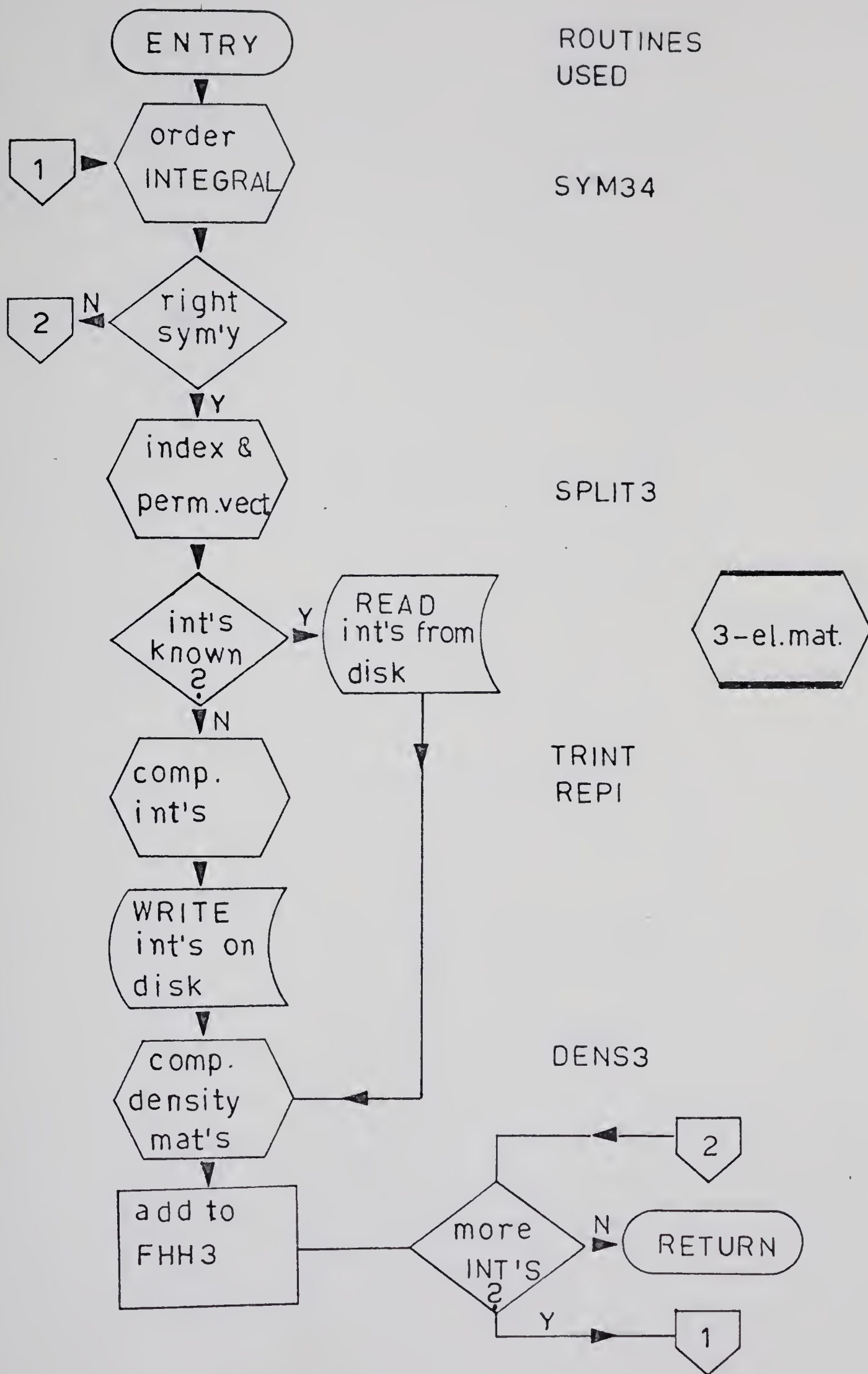


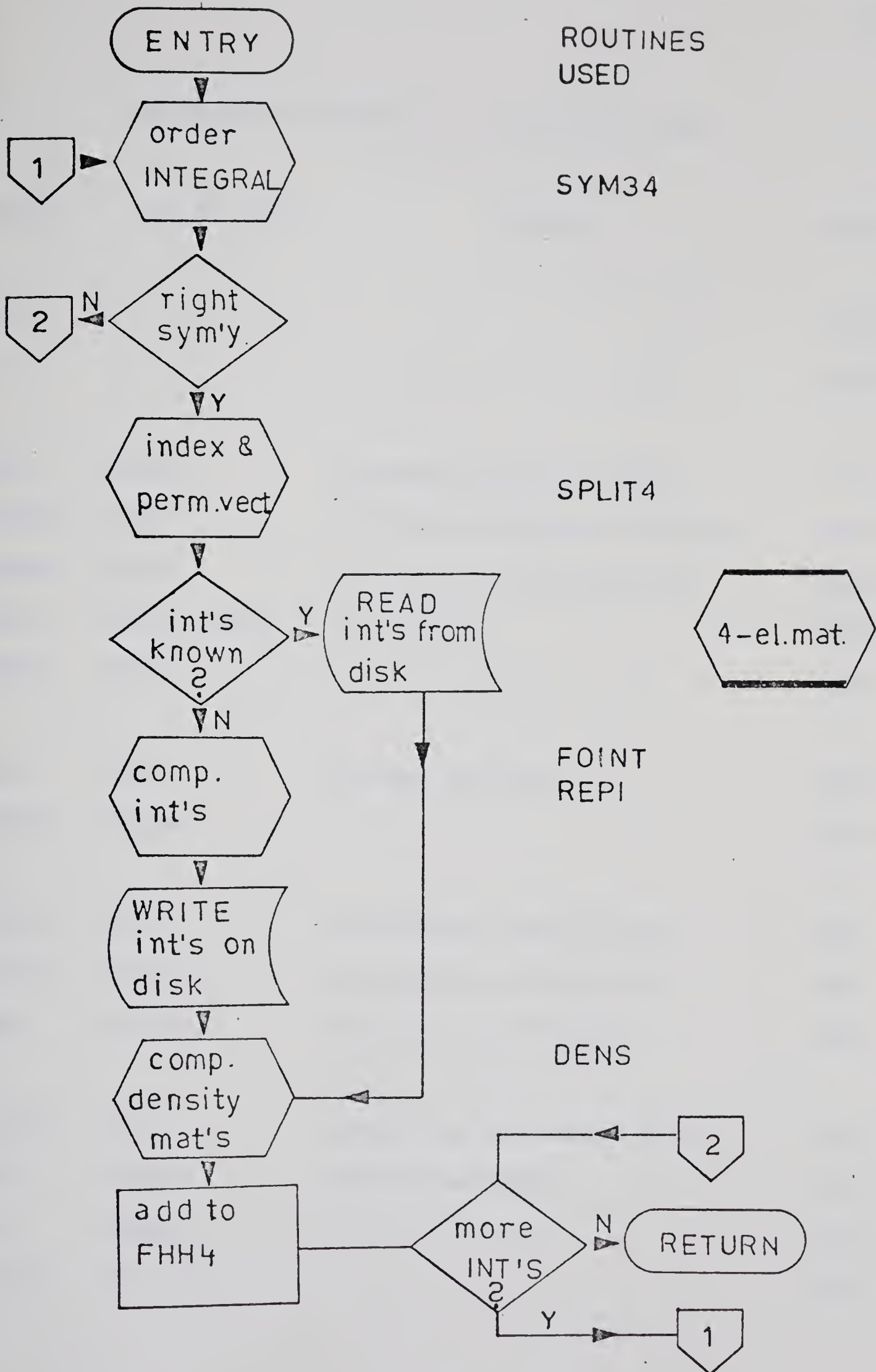
ROUTINES
USED

SPLIT2

TWINT
REPI
HR







ROUTINES
USED

SYM34

SPLIT4

4-el.mat.

FOINT
REPI

DENS

RETURN

ROUTINES TO COMPUTE L-S EIGENFUNCTIONS

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|-------------|--|--------------|
| MAIN | | | LSQH LSQT |
| VECT | MAIN | Routines to set up the different Slators belonging to a given configuration and state. | VECT |
| EXPAND | MAIN | | EXPD |
| DETVAR | MAIN | | DETV |
| RESET | MAIN, CHECK | | RSET |
| CHECK | MAIN | | CHCK |
| OUT | LOP | Output routines | OUTP |
| SHREIB | OPERAT | | SHRB |
| OPERAT | MAIN | Subroutines determining the matrix elements of $\langle \phi L^2 + k \cdot S^2 \phi \rangle$ | OPE |
| LSSQUA | OPERAT | | LSS |
| COMP | LSSQUA | | COMP |
| LMINUS | MAIN | Computing the states MS-1, ML-1 from MS, ML. | LMIN |
| SOP | LMINUS | | S-OP |
| LOP | LMINUS | | L-OP |
| SEARCH | SOP, LOP | | SRCH |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| INTCOE | MAIN | The Slatons are compared | INTH INTT |
| FILL | MAIN, LOP LMINUS | for each value of ML and | FILH FILT |
| SORT | INTCOE | MS and the 1,2,3, and 4 | SRTH SRTT |
| COMP1 | INTCOE | electron integrals to be | COMH COMT |
| ONE | SORT | used as input for the | ONEH ONET |
| TWO | SORT | wave-function routine | TWOH TWOT |
| THREE | SORT | are computed. | THRH THRT |
| FOUR | SORT | | FORH FORT |
| SIG | FUNCTION | Determines if a permutation is odd or even. | FSIG |
| DEIGE | OPERAT | Jacobi diagonalization IBM-SSP-Routine. | |

ROUTINES TO COMPUTE SCF WAVEFUNCTIONS

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|-------------|--|------|
| MAIN | | | MAIN |
| INPUT | MAIN | Reads in the starting vectors, integrals, and indicates the minimization to be done. | INPT |
| ONEINT | MAIN | Sets up one electron integrals | ONEI |
| RENORM | MAIN | Normalizes the vectors. | NORM |
| ONEEL | MAIN | Sets up one electron matrices. | ONEE |
| TWOEL | MAIN | 2-electron-matrices. | TWOE |
| TWINT | TWOELE | 2-electron-integrals. | TWIN |
| THREEL | MAIN | 3-electron-matrices. | THRE |
| TINT3 | THREEL | 3-electron-intrgrals. | TINT |
| DENS3 | THREEL | 3-electron-density matrices. | DNS3 |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|------------|-------------|--|------|
| FOUREL | MAIN | 4-electron-matrices. | FOUR |
| FOINT | FOUREL | 4-electron-integrals. | FOIN |
| DENS | FOUREL | 4-electron-density matrices. | DNS4 |
| LIES | DENS | Reads in the 2-electron- integrals required in FOUREL | LIES |
| DIAGO | MAIN | Diagonalization of 4-electron- matrices. | DIAG |
| COMBIN | MAIN | Combines the F-matrices accord- ing to which minimization is desired. | COMB |
| CNVRGC | MAIN | Checks if vectors converge. | CONV |
| AITKEN | MAIN | Aitken-Delta-Acceleration. | AITK |
| uts PRPRTS | MAIN | Computs value of $\langle 1/r \rangle$ etc. PROP | |
| HINZE | MAIN | Combines the L and F matrices so that G-supermatrix and G supervector for computing c are obtained. | HINZ |
| SOLVER | HINZE | Gaussian elimination with | SOLV |
| GAUS | SOLVER | pivoting of row and columns. | GAUS |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|--------------|--------------------------|------|
| ENER | MAIN, COMBIN | Computes <H> and <H > | ENER |
| EXHH | MAIN, COMBIN | respectively. | EXHH |
| OPTIM | MAIN | Optimization routine. | OPTI |
| CHANGE | OPTIM | Aiding optimization. | CHNG |
| POLYNO | OPTIM | Aiding optimization. | POLY |
| SCFCYC | OPTIM | Aiding optimization. | SCFC |
| OUT0 | MAIN | Various output routines. | OUT1 |
| OUT01 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT1 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT2 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT3 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT4 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUT5 | MAIN | | OUT1 |
| OUTPUT | MAIN | | OUT2 |

| NAME | CALLED FROM | PURPOSE | CODE |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------------|------|
| SPLIT2 | TWOEL | All these routines reorder | SPLI |
| SPLIT3 | SYM34 | the input-integrals so that | SPLI |
| SPLIT4 | SYM34 | the indices of the expansion | SPLI |
| SYMAS1 | SPLIT2, SPLIT3 | vectors and the integrals | SYA1 |
| | SPLIT4 | over the Slater functions | |
| SYMCHE | TWOEL, SYM34 | coincide. | SYCH |
| SYMAS2 | SPLIT2, SPLIT3, | | SYA2 |
| | SPLIT4 | | |
| SYMAS3 | SPLIT3, SPLIT4, | | SYA3 |
| | TWINT | | |
| IDNOM | SPLIT2, SPLIT3, | | IDNO |
| | SPLIT4 | | |
| SYM34 | THREEL, FOUREL | | SYA3 |

Routines Not Programmed by the Author.

| NAME | PURPOSE | CODE |
|---|--|------|
| (See also the table with SYSTEM-SUBROUTINES.) | | |
| LOGIOU | Direct access routine | LIOU |
| | Author Larry Thiel, Computing Centre University of Alberta. | |
| DEIGE | Jacobi diagonalization | |
| | Author IBM/SSP | |
| SOMS | Schmidt-orthogonalization | SOMS |
| MULTS | Schmidt matrix multiplication | MULT |
| VMULT | subroutines. | VMUL |
| ONEI | Slater function integral routines | ONIN |
| HR | | HRIN |
| REPI | | REPI |
| ANGLI | | ANGI |
| UF | | ANGI |
| VF | | ANGI |
| FIDA | | ANGI |
| FIDB | | ANGI |
| ENMI | All programmes in this section by F. W. Birss. | ENMI |

SYSTEM (MTS) ROUTINES

| NAME | PURPOSE |
|-------------------------|---|
| READ | e.g. CALL READ(INTEG,LEN,0,LNR,2, 100) |
| WRITE | Used to read and write integrals and density matrices from or to disk. |
| LOGIOU POINT NOTE | Used to determine the parameters that allow access to sequential files stored on disk. |
| REWIND | Used to reset the sequential file used for storing the Density matrices in each iteration. |
| TIME | <p>To time the execution of the program</p> <p>Routines READ and WRITE are described in FORTRAN G and H MANUAL, May 1970, University of Alberta, Computing Centre.</p> <p>Routines REWIND and TIME are described in SUBROUTINE LIBRARIES MANUAL, October 1970, University of Alberta, Computing Centre.</p> <p>Routines NOTE and POINT are described in SYSTEM SUBROUTINE MANUAL, June 1970, University of Alberta, Computing Centre.</p> |


```

REAL*8 LSSQMA(52,52)/2704*0.D0/,EIGVAL(52,52),EIGVEC(52,52),
1B(52),F1,F2,SPIN(22)
EQUIVALENCE(LSSQMA(1),EIGVAL(1))

```

THIS ROUTINE IS SET UP TO CALCULATE LS-EIGENFUNCTIONS OF UP TO TEN ELECTRONS. TO INCLUDE A LARGER NUMBER OF ELECTRONS SEEMS SENSELESS, SINCE RUSSELL-SAUNDERS COUPLING BREAKS DOWN

THE EIGENVALUES ARE ON THE AVERAGE ACCURATE TO 11 SIGNIFICANT FIGURES. IF HIGHER ACCURACY IS DESIRED, CHANGE STATEMENT 5 IN SUBROUTINE 'DEIGE'.

THE ROUTINE CAN HANDLE STATES WHICH ARE REPRESENTED BY UP TO 52 SLATERDETERMINANTS. IF A LARGER NUMBER OF SLATORS ARISE, THE FOLLOWING CHANGES HAVE TO BE MADE

CHANGE THE DIMENSIONS OF LSSQMA,EIGVAL,EIGVEC,B,SLDV,NUMDET IN THE MAIN PROGRAM.

CHANGE THE FORMAT STATEMENTS IN THE SUBROUTINE SHREIB

CHANGE DIMENSION OF SLDV,NUMDET IN SUBROUTINES

DETVAR

OPERAT

LSSQUA

COMP

OUTPU

```

INTEGER*2 DMAT(4,100), CONFIG ( 33), STATE (2), IVEC (20),
1ICOMV (20), ISTA (20), SLDV ( 52,4,20),NUMDET(52,20),CMAT(4,20)
3,LINE(22),STTE(2)

```

INPUT IS AS FOLLOWS:

M THE NUMBER OF UNEQUIVALENT STATES TIMES 3

N THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS

CONFIGURATION: 1S1 2P2 3D1 = 01 00 01 02 01 02 03 02 01

STATE 3P = 03 01

PUT M,N CONF,STATE, AS CONTINUOUS 14 INPUT

IVEC CONTAINS THE POSITION FOR SLD IN DMAT

ICOMPV CONTAINS THE MAXIMUM IVEC CAN REACH

AFTER THE STATE WITH ML=L AND MS=S HAS BEEN COMPUTED, L- & S- ARE APPLIED(IN SUBROUTINE LMINUS) TO OBTAIN ALL POSSIBLE E'FNS FOR ALL VALUES OF ML AND MS.

THE OUTPUT IS WRITTEN ON UNIT(6)

INTCOE COMPUTES THE INTEGRALS OBTAINED BY OPERATING WITH ONE-, TWO-,THREE-,AND FOUR-ELECTRON-OPERATORS
IT WRITES THE RESULTS ON UNIT(8)

```

1 READ(5,901,END=23)M,N,(CONFIG(J1),J1=1,M),(STATE(J1),J1=1,2)

```

```

DO 2 J1 = 1,52

```

```

DO 2 J2 = 1,52

```

```

2 LSSQMA(J1,J2) = 0.D0

```

```

CALL VECT(IVEC,ISTA,ICOMV,M,CONFIG,N)

```

```

CALL EXPAND (STATE,CONFIG,DMAT,N,M)

```

AFTER DMAT IS COMPUTED IT'S COLUMNS ARE USED TO SET UP ALL POSSIBLE SLATERDETERMINANTS, WHICH ARE CHECKED IF THEY FULFILL THE STATE COND.

K=0

I1=N

```

9 CALL DETVAR (DMAT,IVEC,SLDV,N,STATE,K,NUMDET,&45)

```

```

IVEC(I1) = IVEC (I1) + 1

```

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH

LSQH


```

      IF (IVEC (I1) .LT. ICOMV(I1)) GO TO 9
      CALL RESET (IVEC,I1,&19,&29,N,ISTA,&19)
19  CALL CHECK (IVEC,ISTA,&9 ,N ,&29,ICOMV)
29  STTE(1) = STATE(1)
      STTE(2) = STATE(2)
      CALL OUTPU (SLDV,STATE,CONFIG,K,N,&45,0,STTE)
      CALL OPFPAT (SLDV,LSSOMA,K,STATE,CNAT,N,FIGVEC,P,&45,I1)
      CALL FILL(SLDV,FIGVEC,K,N,I1)
      CALL INTCOE(N,K,I1)
45  GO TO 1
901  FORMAT (20 I 4)
23  STOP
      END
      SUBROUTINE FILL (SL,FIGVEC,K,NOE,I1)

```

THIS ROUTINE COMPRESSES THE SLATORS FROM 4-ON TO 1-ON

SLATOR(*,*,*) CONTAINS THE COMPRESSED INDEX CALCULATED
FROM SL(*,*,*)

!!
L
NL ARE SELFEXPLANATORY
MS

```

      COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)
      REAL*8 FIGVEC(K,K),LVFC
      INTEGER*2 L(52,4,10)
      INTEGER SLATOR
      INDG(N) = (N-2)*9-3
      INDF(L,M) = L+L*L+M
      DO 10 J10 = 1,K
      DO 10 J11 = 1,NOE
      N = SL(J10,1,J11)
      L = SL(J10,2,J11)
      ML= SL(J10,3,J11)
      MS= SL(J10,4,J11)
      LML = INDF (L,ML)
      IF (N .LE. 2) GO TO 1
      INCOMP = (LML+INDG(N))*MS
      GO TO 10
1  INCOMP = (LML+N)*MS
10  SLATOR (J10,J11) = INCOMP
      J22=K-11
      DO 20 J20=1,11
      DO 20 J21=1,K
      LVEC(J20,J21)=FIGVEC(J21,J22+J20)
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE INTCOE(NOE,K,I1)

```

PURPOSE:

TO COMPUTE SYMBOLICALLY THE INTEGRALS WHICH ARE OBTAINED WHEN
L-S-EIGENSTATES

VARIABLES:

TERM: THE TERMSYMBOL, EQUIVALENT TO STATE IN 'LSQ'

INT*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE SYMBOLIC FORM OF THE INTEGRALS IS STORED

FAC*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS ARE STORED

IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)

COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)

INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),PIFORBINT

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------|
| (4) | INTEGER SLATOR, SLASHO, DIFORB | INTH |
| REAL*8 LVEC | | INTH |
| INT1(1)=0 | | INTH |
| INT2(1,1)=0 | | INTH |
| INT3(1,1)=0 | | INTH |
| INT4(1,1)=0 | | INTH |
| LIM1=0 | | INTH |
| LIM2=0 | | INTH |
| LIM3=0 | | INTH |
| LIM4=0 | | INTH |
| WRITE(8,910) | | INTH |
| FORMAT('1') | | INTH |
| WRITE(8,908) ((SLATOR(IA1,IA2),IA2=1,NOE),IA1=1,K) | | INTH |
| WRITE(8,909) ((LVEC(IA1,IA2),IA2=1,K),IA1=1,I1) | | INTH |
| FORMAT(' ',20I4) | | INTH |
| FORMAT(' ',10D12.4) | | INTH |
| IF(I1.GT.3) GO TO 11 | | INTH |
| DO 1 JB=1,K | | INTH |
| DO 1 JC=JB,K | | INTH |
| CALL COMP1(JB,JC,I1,ICODE,&1,NOE) | | INTH |
| CALL SORT(ICODE,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,NOE,I1 | | INTH |
| 1 CONTINUE | | INTH |
| WRITE(8,900)LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4 | | INTH |
| DO 7 JA=1,LIM1 | | INTH |
| 7 WRITE(8,903) INT1(JA),(FAC1(IA,JA),IA=1,I1) | | INTH |
| DO 8 JA=1,LIM2 | | INTH |
| 8 WRITE(8,904)(INT2(IA,JA),IA=1,4,(FAC2(IB,JA),IB=1,I1) | | INTH |
| IF(NOE.LT.3)RETURN | | INTH |
| DO 9 JA = 1,LIM3 | | INTH |
| 9 WRITE(8,905) (INT3(IA,JA),IA=1,6),(FAC3(IA,JA),IA=1,I1) | | INTH |
| IF(NOE.LT.4)RETURN | | INTH |
| DO 10 JA=1,LIM4 | | INTH |
| 10 WRITE(8,906) (INT4(IA,JA),IA=1,8),(FAC4(IA,JA),IA=1,I1) | | INTH |
| RETURN | | INTH |
| 11 WRITE(8,907) | | INTH |
| STOP | | INTH |
| 900 FORMAT(20I4) | | INTH |
| 901 FORMAT(3D26.18) | | INTH |
| 902 FORMAT(2I4) | | INTH |
| 903 FORMAT(33X,13,3D25.15) | | INTH |
| 904 FORMAT(18X,2(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | | INTH |
| 905 FORMAT(9X,3(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | | INTH |
| 906 FORMAT(4(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | | INTH |
| 907 FORMAT('0',131('*')/40X,'MORE THAN THREE LINEARLY INDEPENT EIGENFU | | INTH |
| INCTIONS'/131('*')) | | INTH |
| END | | INTH |
| SUBROUTINE COMP1(I,J,I1,ICODE,*,NOE) | | CONH |
| IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | | CONH |
| COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10) | | CONH |
| COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300) | | CONH |
|),INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORB | | CONH |
| (4) | | CONH |
| INTEGER SLATOR, SLASHO, DIFORB | | CONH |
| REAL*8 LVEC | | CONH |
| ISUM=0 | | CONH |
| ICODE=0 | | CONH |
| FACT=1.D0 | | CONH |
| 11 DO 1 JA=1,NOE | | CONH |
| SLASHO(1,JA)=SLATOR(I,JA) | | CONH |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| 1 | SLASHO(2,JA)=SLATOR(J,JA) | COMH |
| | IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 3 | COMH |
| | DO 5 JA=1,NOE | COMH |
| | DO 6 JB=1,NOE | COMH |
| | IF(SLASHO(1,JA).EQ.SLASHO(2,JB)) GO TO 2 | COMH |
| 6 | CONTINUE | COMH |
| | ICODE=ICODE+1 | COMH |
| | DIFORB(ICODE)=JA | COMH |
| | IF (ICODE.GT.4) RETURN1 | COMH |
| | GO TO 5 | COMH |
| 2 | IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 5 | COMH |
| | ISUM = ISUM+1 | COMH |
| | IEX=SLASHO(2,JA) | COMH |
| | SLASHO(2,JA) = SLASHO(2,JB) | COMH |
| | SLASHO(2,JB)=IEX | COMH |
| 5 | CONTINUE | COMH |
| | FACT=2.D0 | COMH |
| 3 | DO 7 JA=1,11 | COMH |
| 7 | FAC(JA)=LVEC(JA,1)*LVEC(JA,J)*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM)*FACT | COMH |
| | IF(ICODE.EQ.0) ICODE=1 | COMH |
| | RETURN | COMH |
| | END | COMH |
| | SUBROUTINE SORT(ICODE,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,NOE,I1) | SRTH |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | SRTH |
| | COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10) | SRTH |
| | COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300) | SRTH |
| | INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORBS | SRTH |
| | (4) | SRTH |
| | INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB | SRTH |
| | REAL*8 LVEC | SRTH |
| | GO TO (1,2,3,4),ICODE | SRTH |
| 1 | DO 7 JA=1,NOE | SRTH |
| | CALL ONE (JA,LIM1,I1) | SRTH |
| | JBL=JA+1 | SRTH |
| | IF (JBL.GT.NOE)GOTO 7 | SRTH |
| | DO 6 JB=JBL,NOE | SRTH |
| | CALL TWO(JA,JB,LIM2,I1) | SRTH |
| | IF(NOE.LT.3) GO TO 6 | SRTH |
| | JCL=JB+1 | SRTH |
| | IF(JCL.GT.NOE)GOTO 6 | SRTH |
| | DO 5 JC=JCL,NOE | SRTH |
| | CALL THREE(JA,JB,JC,LIM3,I1) | SRTH |
| | IF (NOE.LT.4) GO TO 5 | SRTH |
| | JDL=JC+1 | SRTH |
| | IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GOTO 5 | SRTH |
| | DO 8 JD=JDL,NOE | SRTH |
| | CALL FOUR(JA,JB,JC,JD,LIM4,I1) | SRTH |
| 8 | CONTINUE | SRTH |
| 5 | CONTINUE | SRTH |
| 6 | CONTINUE | SRTH |
| 7 | CONTINUE | SRTH |
| | RETURN | SRTH |
| 2 | JA=DIFORB(1) | SRTH |
| | JB=DIFORB(2) | SRTH |
| | CALL TWO(JA,JB,LIM2,I1) | SRTH |
| | IF(NOE.LT.3) RETURN | SRTH |
| | DO 9 JC=1,NOE | SRTH |
| | IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.Q.JB)) GO TO 9 | SRTH |
| | CALL THREE(JA,JB,JC,LIM3,I1) | SRTH |
| | IF(NOE.LT.4) GO TO 9 | SRTH |


```

JDL=JC+1
IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GO TO 9
DO 10 JD=JDL,NOE
IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC)) GO TO 10
CALL FOUR(JA,JB,JC,JD,LIM4,11)
10 CONTINUE
9 CONTINUE
RETURN
3 JA=DIFORB(1)
JB=DIFORB(2)
JC=DIFORB(3)
CALL THREE(JA,JB,JC,LIM3,11)
IF(NOE.LT.4) RETURN
DO 11 JD=1,NOE
IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC))GOTO 11
CALL FOUR(JA,JB,JC,JD,LIM4,11)
11 CONTINUE
RETURN
IDF1=DIFORB(1)
IDF2=DIFORB(2)
IDF3=DIFORB(3)
IDF4=DIFORB(4)
CALL FOUR(IDF1,IDF2,IDF3,IDF4,LIM4,11)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE ONE(I,LIM1,11)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORBONEH
.(4)
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB
REAL*8 LVEC
KB=1ABS(SLASHO(1,1))
DO 1 JA=1,LIM1
LI=JA
IF (INT1(JA).EQ.KB) GO TO 2
1 CONTINUE
LIM1=LIM1+1
IF (50.LT.LIM1) GO TO 3
INT1(LIM1)=KB
DO 4 JA=1,11
4 FAC1(JA,LIM1)=FAC(JA)
RETURN
2 DO 5 JA=1,11
5 FAC1(JA,LI)=FAC1(JA,LI)+FAC(JA)
RETURN
3 WRITE(8,900)
STOP
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/'MORE THAN 50 ONE-ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*'))
END
SUBROUTINE TWO(II,JJ,LIM2,11)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORBTWOH
.(4)
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB,IV(2)
REAL*8 LVEC
INTEGER IX(4,4)/1,2,3,4,3,4,1,2,2,1,4,3,4,3,2,1/

```



```

LOGICAL SPIN
SPIN(I,J,K,L)=(0.GT.ISIGN(1,I)*ISIGN(1,J)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,K)*
1ISIGN(1,L))
I=II
J=JJ
I1B=IABS(SLASHO(1,I))
I2B=IABS(SLASHO(1,J))
SIGN=1.D0
DO 1 JA=1,2
DO 2 JB=1,2
IF(JB.EQ.JA) GO TO 2
IF(JB.EQ.1) SIGN=-SIGN
IV(JA)=I
IV(JB)=J
IF(SPIN(SLASHO(1,I),SLASHO(2,IV(1)),SLASHO(1,J),SLASHO(2,IV(2))))
1)GO TO 2
I1K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(1)))
I2K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(2)))
DO 3 JC=1,LIM2
DO 6 JD=1,4
IF(I1B.NE.INT2(IX(1,JD),JC))GOTO6
IF(I1K.NE.INT2(IX(2,JD),JC))GOTO6
IF(I2B.NE.INT2(IX(3,JD),JC))GOTO6
IF(I2K.EQ.INT2(IX(4,JD),JC))GOTO7
6 CONTINUE
GOTO3
7 DO 4 JD=1,11
4 FAC2(JD,JC)=FAC2(JD,JC)+FAC(JD)*SIGN
GO TO 2
3 CONTINUE
LIM2=LIM2+1
IF(100.LT.LIM2)GOTO10
INT2(1,LIM2)=I1B
INT2(2,LIM2)=I1K
INT2(3,LIM2)=I2B
INT2(4,LIM2)=I2K
DO 5 JD=1,11
5 FAC2(JD,LIM2)=FAC(JD)*SIGN
2 CONTINUE
1 CONTINUE
RETURN
10 WRITE(8,900)
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 100 TWO-EL INTEGRALS'/131('*'))
STOP
END
SUBROUTINE THREE(I,J,K,L3,I1)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-Z)
COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10)
COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300)
.,INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFOR3
.(4)
INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFOR2,IV(3)
REAL*8 LVEC
LOGICAL SPIN
INTEGER IX(6,12)/1,2,3,4,5,6,3,4,1,2,5,6,5,6,3,4,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,5
.,6,1,2,3,4,3,4,5,6,1,2,2,1,4,3,6,5,4,3,2,1,6,5,6,5,4,3,2,1,2,1,6,5
.,4,3,6,5,2,1,4,3,4,3,6,5,2,1/
SPIN(I,J,K,L,I1,I1)=(0.GT.ISIGN(1,I)*ISIGN(1,J)).OR.(0.GT.SIGN(1,KTHRU
1)*ISIGN(1,L)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,I1)*ISIGN(1,I1))
I1B=IABS(SLASHO(1,I))

```


| | |
|--|------|
| I2B=IABS(SLASHO(1,J)) | THRH |
| I3B=IABS(SLASHO(1,K)) | THRH |
| DO 2 JA=1,3 | THRH |
| DO 3 JB=1,3 | THRH |
| IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 3 | THRH |
| DO 4 JC=1,3 | THRH |
| IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 4 | THRH |
| IV(JA)=I | THRH |
| IV(JB)=J | THRH |
| IV(JC)=K | THRH |
| IF (SPIN(SLASHO(1,I),SLASHO(2,IV(1)),SLASHO(1,J),SLASHO(2,IV(2)),SLASHO(1,K),SLASHO(2,IV(3)))) GO TO 4 | THRH |
| SIGN=SIG(3,JA,JB,JC,4) | THRH |
| I1K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(1))) | THRH |
| I2K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(2))) | THRH |
| I3K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(3))) | THRH |
| DO 5 JD=1,L3 | THRH |
| DO 8 JE=1,12 | THRH |
| IF(I1B.NE.INT3(IX(1,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRH |
| IF(I1K.NE.INT3(IX(2,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRH |
| IF(I2B.NE.INT3(IX(3,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRH |
| IF(I2K.NE.INT3(IX(4,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRH |
| IF(I3B.NE.INT3(IX(5,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRH |
| IF(I3K.EQ.INT3(IX(6,JE),JD))GOTO9 | THRH |
| CONTINUE | THRH |
| GOTO5 | THRH |
| DO 6 JE=1,11 | THRH |
| 6 FAC3(JE,JD)=FAC3(JE,JD)+FAC(JE)*SIGN | THRH |
| GO TO 4 | THRH |
| 5 CONTINUE | THRH |
| L3=L3+1 | THRH |
| IF(200.LT.L3)GOTO10 | THRH |
| INT3(1,L3) = I1B | THRH |
| INT3(2,L3) = I1K | THRH |
| INT3(3,L3) = I2B | THRH |
| INT3(4,L3)=I2K | THRH |
| INT3(5,L3)=I3B | THRH |
| INT3(6,L3)=I3K | THRH |
| DO 7 JE=1,11 | THRH |
| 7 FAC3(JE,L3)=FAC(JE)*SIGN | THRH |
| 4 CONTINUE | THRH |
| 3 CONTINUE | THRH |
| 2 CONTINUE | THRH |
| RETURN | THRH |
| 10 WRITE(8,900) | THRH |
| STOP | THRH |
| 900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/30X,'MORE THAN 200 THREE*EL INTEGRALS'/131('*' | THRH |
| .'')) | THRH |
| END | THRH |
| SUBROUTINE FOUR(I,J,K,L,L4,I1) | FORH |
| IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | FORH |
| COMMON/FINT/LVEC(3,52),SLATOR(52,10) | FORH |
| COMMON/SUBINT/FAC(3),FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300 | FORH |
| .),INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),SLASHO(2,10),DIFORB | FORH |
| .(4) | FORH |
| INTEGER SLATOR,SLASHO,DIFORB,IV(4) | FORH |
| REAL*8 LVEC | FORH |
| INTEGER IX(8,48)/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,3,4,1,2,5,6,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,7,8,7 | FORH |
| .,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,7,8,1,2,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,3,4,7,8,5,6,5,6 | FORH |
| .,1,2,3,4,7,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,7,8,7,8,1,2,5,6,3,4,3,4,7,8,5,6,1,2,7,8,3 | FORH |

[illegible]

| | |
|---|------|
| INT4(8,L4)=14K | FORH |
| DO 7 JF=1,11 | FORH |
| 7 FAC4(JF,L4)=FAC(JF)*SIGN | FORH |
| 4 CONTINUE | FORH |
| 3 CONTINUE | FORH |
| 2 CONTINUE | FORH |
| 1 CONTINUE | FORH |
| RETURN | FORH |
| 10 WRITE(8,900) | FORH |
| 900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 300 FOUR-EL-INTEGRALS'/131('*')) | FORH |
| 1) | FORH |
| STOP | FORH |
| END | FORH |
| FUNCTION SIG(N,I,J,K,L) | FSIG |
| REAL*8 SIG | FSIG |
| INTEGER IV(4) | FSIG |
| IV(1)=I | FSIG |
| IV(2)=J | FSIG |
| IV(3)=K | FSIG |
| IV(4)=L | FSIG |
| ISUM=0 | FSIG |
| NM1=N-1 | FSIG |
| DO 1 JA=1,NM1 | FSIG |
| JA1=JA+1 | FSIG |
| DO 1 JB=JA1,N | FSIG |
| 1 IF(IV(JA).GT.IV(JB)) ISUM=ISUM+1 | FSIG |
| SIG=1.D0*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM) | FSIG |
| RETURN | FSIG |
| END | FSIG |
| REAL*8 LSSQMA(52,52)/2704*0.D0/,EIGVAL(52,52),EIGVEC(52,52), | LSQT |
| 1B(52),F1,F2,SPIN(22) | LSQT |
| EQUIVALENCE(LSSQMA(1),EIGVAL(1)) | LSQT |
| THIS ROUTINE IS SET UP TO CALCULATE LS-EIGENFUNCTIONS OF UP | LSQT |
| TO TEN ELECTRONS. TO INCLUDE A LARGER NUMBER OF ELECTRONS | LSQT |
| SEEMS SENSELESS, SINCE RUSSELL-SAUNDERS COUPLING BREAKS DOWN | LSQT |
| THE EIGENVALUES ARE ON THE AVERAGE ACCURATE TO 11 SIGNIFICANT | LSQT |
| FIGURES. IF HIGHER ACCURACY IS DESIRED, CHANGE STATEMENT 5 IN | LSQT |
| SUBROUTINE 'DEIGE'. | LSQT |
| THE ROUTINE CAN HANDLE STATES WHICH ARE REPRESENTED BY UP TO | LSQT |
| 52 SLATERDETERMINANTS. IF A LARGER NUMBER OF SLATORS ARISE, THE | LSQT |
| FOLLOWING CHANGES HAVE TO BE MADE | LSQT |
| CHANGE THE DIMENSIONS OF LSSQMA,EIGVAL,EIGVEC,B,SLDV,NUMDET | LSQT |
| IN THE MAIN PROGRAM. | LSQT |
| CHANGE THE FORMAT STATEMENTS IN THE SUBROUTINE SHREIB | LSQT |
| CHANGE DIMENSION OF SLDV,NUMDET IN SUBROUTINES | LSQT |
| DETVAR | LSQT |
| OPERAT | LSQT |
| LSSQUA | LSQT |
| COMP | LSQT |
| OUTPU | LSQT |
| INTEGER*2 DMAT(4,100), CONFIG (33), STATE (2), IVEC (20), | LSQT |
| 1ICOMV (20), ISTA (20), SLDV (52,4,20),NUMDET(52,20),CMAT(4,20) | LSQT |
| 3,LINE(22),STTE(2) | LSQT |
| INPUT IS AS FOLLOWS: | LSQT |
| M THE NUMBER OF UNEQUIVALENT STATES TIMES 3 | LSQT |


```

C N THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS
C CONFIGURATION: 1S1 2P2 3D1 = 01 00 01 02 01 02 03 02 01
C STATE 3P = 03 01
C PUT M,N CONF,STATE, AS CONTINUOUS 14 INPUT
C IVEC CONTAINS THE POSITION FOR SLD IN DMAT
C ICOMPV CONTAINS THE MAXIMUM IVEC CAN REACH
C
C AFTER THE STATE WITH ML=L AND MS=S HAS BEEN COMPUTED, - & S- ARE
C APPLIED (IN SUBROUTINE LMINUS) TO OBTAIN ALL POSSIBLE EIGENS FOR ALL
C VALUES OF ML AND MS.
C
C THE OUTPUT IS WRITTEN ON UNIT(6)
C
C INTCOE COMPUTES THE INTEGRALS OBTAINED BY OPERATING WITH ONE-,
C TWO-, THREE-, AND FOUR-ELECTRON-OPERATORS
C IT WRITES THE RESULTS ON UNIT(8)
C
1 READ(5,901,END=23)M,N,(CONFIG(J1),J1=1,M),(STATE(J1),J1=1,2)
DO 2 J1 = 1,52
DO 2 J2 = 1,52
2 LSSQMA(J1,J2) = 0.D0
CALL VECT(IVEC,ISTA,ICOMV,M,CONFIG,N)
CALL EXPAND (STATE,CONFIG,DMAT,N,M)
C AFTER DMAT IS COMPUTED IT'S COLUMNS ARE USED TO SET UP ALL POSSIBLE
C SLATERDETERMINANTS, WHICH ARE CHECKED IF THEY FULFILL THE STATE COND.
K=0
I1=N
9 CALL DETVAR (DMAT,IVEC,SLDV,N,STATE,K,NUMDET,&45)
IVEC(I1) = IVEC (I1) + 1
IF (IVEC (I1) .LT. ICOMV(I1)) GO TO 9
CALL RESET (IVEC,I1,&19,&29,N,ISTA,&19)
19 CALL CHECK (IVEC,ISTA,&9 ,N ,&29,ICOMV)
29 STTE(1) = STATE(1)
STTE(2) = STATE(2)
CALL OUTPU (SLDV,STATE,CONFIG,K,N,&45,0,STTE)
CALL OPERAT (SLDV,LSSQMA,K,STATE,DMAT,N,EIGVEC,3,&45,I1)
CALL LMINUS (SLDV,EIGVEC,I1,K,N,CONFIG,STATE,M,EIGVAL)
CALL INTCOE(N,I1,STATE)
45 GO TO 1
901 FORMAT (20 I 4)
23 STOP
END
SUBROUTINE LMINUS (SLDV1,MAT ,I1,K,N,CONFIG,STATE,M,EIVEC)
C THIS ROUTINE GENERATES ALL THE POSSIBLE FUNCTIONS WITH A GIVEN L AND
C S-VALUE. FIRST L-MINUS IS APPLIED, THEN S-MINUS, AND THEN THE SLATER-
C DETERMINANTS AND EIGENVECTORS ARE PRINTED OUT.
C
INTEGER*2 SLDV1(52,4,10),SLDV2(52,4,10),CONFIG(33),STATE(2)
1,STTE(2)
INTEGER IVE(10)
REAL*8 EIVEC (52,52),F,FAC(10),MAT(K,K)
C
C THE FOLLOWING STMTS CHECK IF A CLOSED SHELL IS PRESENT. IF SO, IT WILL
C BE DISREGARDED FOR THE OPERATION OF L-MINUS OR S-MINUS
C
DO 110 J110 = 1,I1
DO 110 J111 = 1,K
110 EIVEC(J111,J110) = MAT(J111,K+1-J110)
ICFILL = 1
CALL FILL (SLDV1,EIVEC,K,ICFILL,N,-1,I1)

```



```

ICOUNT=0
ILIM1=1
DO 10 J1 = 2,M,3
IF ((CONFIG(J1)*2+1)*2.EQ. (CONFIG(J1+1))) GO TO 11
ILIM2 =ILIM1+ CONFIG(J1+1) - 1
DO 101 J11 =ILIM1,ILIM2
ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
101 IVE(J11)= ICOUNT
ILIM1 = ILIM2 +1
GO TO 10
11 ICOUNT = ICOUNT +CONFIG (J1+1)
10 CONTINUE

```

IVE CONTAINS NOW ALL ORBITALS TO BE OPERATED UPON
ILIM2 SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF THESE ORBITALS

K2 CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF SLATORS IN SLDV2
ISIND IS THE INDICATOR TO SHOW IF ONE HAS TO OPERATE WITH
S-PLUS OR S-MINUS
STTE(1) = STATE(1)
STTE(2) = STATE(2)
IS2 = 1
ISIND = 1

STATE(1) IS EQUAL TO 2S+1
STATE(2) IS EQUAL TO L
STTE IS A VARIABLE WHICH CONTAINS MS AND ML. SINCE THE ORIGINAL
EIGENF'NS OF L AND S OP. ARE COMPUTED FOR THE HIGHEST MS AND
ML VALUES, STTE IS IDENTICAL TO STATE AT THE START OF THE ROUTINE

THE FOLLOWING METHOD IS USED TO OPERATE UPON F(L,S,ML,MS) WITH
S- AND L-..

THE VARIABLE MAT CONTAINS THE ORIGINAL E'VECTORS. THE FIRST
K COLUMNS AND K ROWS OF EIVEC ARE FILLED WITH MAT.
THE VARIABLE ISIND IS SET TO +1 TO INDICATE THAT THE E'VECTOR
TO BE OPERATED UPON ARE IN THE FIRST I1 COLUMNS, THE E'VECTORS
OBTAINED BY OPERATION ARE TO BE PUT IN THE LAST I1 COLUMNS
OF THE (52,52) MATRIX EIVEC.

IF WE HAVE A SINGELET-STATE, NO OPERATION WITH S- OR S+

```

9 IF (STATE(1) .EQ. 1) GO TO 18
IF (ISIND) 13,13,12
12 CALL SOP(SLDV1,SLDV2,K,K2,EIVEC,FAC,ISIND,IVE,ILIM2,CONFIG,STATE,
1STTE,IS2,N,I1,ICFILL)
GO TO 14
13 CALL SOP(SLDV2,SLDV1,K2,K,EIVEC,FAC,ISIND,IVE,ILIM2,CONFIG,STATE,
1STTE,IS2,N,I1,ICFILL)
14 ISIND = ISIND*(-1)
IF((STTE(1) .GT. 1) .AND. (STTE(1) .LT. STATE(1)))GO TO 9
IF WE HAVE A S-STATE,I.E. STATE(2)=0 NO OPERATION WITH L-
18 IF (STATE(2) .EQ. 0) RETURN
IF (STTE(2)*(-1) .GE. STATE(2)) RETURN
IF (ISIND) 15,15,16
15 CALL LOP (SLDV2,SLDV1,K2,K,EIVEC,FAC,IVE,ILIM2,N,I1,ISIND,
1STATE,CONFIG,STTE,ICFILL)
GO TO 17
16 CALL LOP(SLDV1,SLDV2,K,K2,EIVEC,FAC,IVE,ILIM2,N,I1,ISIND,
1STATE,CONFIG,STTE,ICFILL)
17 IS2 = IS2*(-1)

```


| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| C | SEARCH LOOKS IF SL3(1,*,*) IS ALREADY CONTAINED IN SL2 | L-OP |
| C | | L-OP |
| 11 | CONTINUE | L-OP |
| 10 | CONTINUE | L-OP |
| | STTE(2) = STTE(2)-1 | L-OP |
| | K2 = K2 - 1 | L-OP |
| | CALL OUTPU (SL2,STATE,CONFIG,K2,N,&21,1,STTE) | L-OP |
| 21 | J22 = 52 - I1 | L-OP |
| | IF (ISIND .NE. 1) J22 = 0 | L-OP |
| C | LOOP 50 NORMALIZES THE EIGENVECTORS | L-OP |
| | DO 50 J50 =1,I1 | L-OP |
| | F = 0.D0 | L-OP |
| | DO 51 J51 = 1,K2 | L-OP |
| 51 | F = F + EIVEC(J51,J22+J50)**2 | L-OP |
| | DO 52 J52 = 1,K2 | L-OP |
| 52 | EIVEC(J52,J22+J50) = EIVEC(J52,J22+J50)/DSQRT(F) | L-OP |
| 50 | CONTINUE | L-OP |
| | DO 20 J2 = 1,I1 | L-OP |
| 20 | WRITE(6,900) J2,(J21,EIVEC(J21,J22+J2),J21=1,K2) | L-OP |
| | CALL FILL(SL2,EIVEC,K2,ICFILL,N,ISIND,I1) | L-OP |
| 900 | FORMAT (////' EIGENVECTOR',I4,'.'//10(4(4X,I3,')'),D25.15)/)) | L-OP |
| | RETURN | L-OP |
| | END | L-OP |
| | SUBROUTINE SOP (SL1,SL2,K1,K2,EIVEC,FAC,ISIND,IVE,ILIM2,CONFIG, | S-OP |
| | 1STATE,STTE,IS2,N,I1,ICFILL) | S-OP |
| | INTEGER*2 SL1(52,4,10),SL2(52,4,10) ,STATE(2),CONFIG(33),STTE(2) | S-OP |
| | 1,SL3(1,4,10) | S-OP |
| | INTEGER IVE(10) | S-OP |
| C | THIS ROUT. OPERATES WITH S+ OR S- ON SL1, STORING THE RESULT IN SL2 | S-OP |
| C | SL2 IS THEN PRINTED OUT TOGETHER WITH THE EIGENVECTORS | S-OP |
| | REAL*8 EIVEC(52,52),FAC(10),F | S-OP |
| | DO 30 J30 = 1,52 | S-OP |
| | DO 30 J31 = 1,4 | S-OP |
| | DO 30 J32 = 1,10 | S-OP |
| 30 | SL2(J30,J31,J32) = 0 | S-OP |
| | K2 = 1 | S-OP |
| | DO 10 J1=1,K1 | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| C | IND IS A NUMBER WHICH IS SET TO -1 IF A SPACE-ORBITAL | S-OP |
| C | IS REPRESENTED TWICE | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| | IND = 1 | S-OP |
| | DO 11 J11=1,ILIM2 | S-OP |
| | IF (IND) 12,12,13 | S-OP |
| 13 | IF (J11.EQ.ILIM2)GO TO 14 | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| C | FIRST IT IS COMPARED, IF TWO ADJACENT COLUMNS ARE EQUAL IN THE FIRST | S-OP |
| C | THREE QUANTUMNUMBERS. IF SO, J11 IS INCREASED BY TWO TIMES ONE | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| | DO 113 J113 = 1,3 | S-OP |
| | IF(SL1(J1,J113,IVE(J11)) .NE. SL1(J1,J113,IVE(J11+1)))GO TO 14 | S-OP |
| 113 | CONTINUE | S-OP |
| | IND=-1 | S-OP |
| | GO TO 11 | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| C | STMT 14 CHECKS IF ONE CAN OPERATE WITH S+ OR S- ON SL1 | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| 14 | IF(SL1(J1,4,IVE(J11)).NE.IS2)GO TO 11 | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| C | LOOP 15 PUTS SL1(J1,*,*) INTO SL3(1,*,*) | S-OP |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| C | DO 15 J15=1,N | S-OP |
| | DO 15 J151=1,4 | S-OP |
| 15 | SL3(1,J151,J15)=SL1(J1,J151,J15) | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| C | THIS STMT CHANGES SL3(1,4,*) INTO ITS NEGATIVE | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| | SL3(1,4,IVE(J11))=SL3 (1,4,IVE(J11))*(-1) | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| C | LOOP 215 CHECKS IF TWO ORBITALS ARE IDENTICAL | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| | DO 215 J215 = 1,ILIM2 | S-OP |
| | IF(J11 .EQ. J215) GO TO 215 | S-OP |
| | DO 216 J216 = 1,4 | S-OP |
| | IF(SL3(1,J216,IVE(J11)) .NE. SL3(1,J216,IVE(J215)))GO TO 215 | S-OP |
| 216 | CONTINUE | S-OP |
| | GO TO 11 | S-OP |
| 215 | CONTINUE | S-OP |
| C | SEARCH LOOKS IF IDENTICAL SLATOR IS CONTAINED IN S12 | S-OP |
| C | | S-OP |
| | I2 = 0 | S-OP |
| | IF (ISIND .EQ. -1) I2=52-I1 | S-OP |
| | DO 115 J115 = 1,I1 | S-OP |
| 115 | FAC(J115) = EIVEC(J1,I2+J115) | S-OP |
| | CALL SEARCH (SL2,K2,EIVEC,FAC,I1,IVE,ILIM2,ISIND,SL3,N) | S-OP |
| 12 | IND=1 | S-OP |
| 11 | CONTINUE | S-OP |
| 10 | CONTINUE | S-OP |
| | K2 = K2 - 1 | S-OP |
| | STTE(1) = STTE(1) - IS2 | S-OP |
| | CALL OUTPU (SL2,STATE,CONFIG,K2,N,&21,1,STTE) | S-OP |
| 21 | J22 = 52 - I1 | S-OP |
| | IF (ISIND .NE. 1) J22 = 0 | S-OP |
| C | LOOP 50 NORMALIZES THE EIGENVECTORS | S-OP |
| | DO 50 J50 =1,I1 | S-OP |
| | F = 0.D0 | S-OP |
| | DO 51 J51 = 1,K2 | S-OP |
| 51 | F = F + EIVEC(J51,J22+J50)**2 | S-OP |
| | DO 52 J52 = 1,K2 | S-OP |
| 52 | EIVEC(J52,J22+J50) = EIVEC(J52,J22+J50) / DSORT(F) | S-OP |
| 50 | CONTINUE | S-OP |
| | DO 20 J2 = 1,I1 | S-OP |
| 20 | WRITE(6,900) J2,(J21,EIVEC(J21,J22+J2),J21=1,K2) | S-OP |
| | CALL FILL(SL2,EIVEC,K2,ICFILL,N,ISIND,I1) | S-OP |
| 900 | FORMAT (////' EIGENVECTOR',I4,'.'//10(4(4X,I3,')',D25.15)/)) | S-OP |
| | RETURN | S-OP |
| | END | S-OP |
| | SUBROUTINE SEARCH (SL,K,EIVEC,FAC,I1,IVE,ILIM2,ISIND,SP,N) | SRCH |
| C | | SRCH |
| C | SEARCH LOOKS IF SL(K,*,*) IS CONTAINED IN SI(1-K-1,*,*) | SRCH |
| C | | SRCH |
| | REAL*8 EIVEC(52,52),FAC(10),DFLOAT | SRCH |
| | INTEGER*2 SL(52,4,10) ,SP(1,4,10) | SRCH |
| | INTEGER IVE(10) | SRCH |
| C | | SRCH |
| C | IF SL(K,*,*) IS EQUAL SL(J1,*,*),THEN ONLY THE ENTRY IN EIVEC IS | SRCH |
| C | CHANGED | SRCH |
| C | | SRCH |
| | I2=52-I1 | SRCH |
| | IF(ISIND.EQ.-1) I2=0 | SRCH |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | GO TO 10 | FILT |
| 1 | INCOMP = (LML+N)*MS | FILT |
| 10 | SLATOR (ICFILL,J10,J11) = INCOMP | FILT |
| | J22 = 0 | FILT |
| | IF (ISIND .EQ. 1) J22 = 52 - I1 | FILT |
| | DO 20 JA=1,K | FILT |
| | DO 20 JB=1,I1 | FILT |
| 20 | LVEC(ICFILL,JB,JA)=EIGVEC(JA,J22+JB) | FILT |
| | ICFILL = ICFILL + 1 | FILT |
| 900 | FORMAT (20I4) | FILT |
| 901 | FORMAT (3D26.18) | FILT |
| 902 | FORMAT (2I4) | FILT |
| | RETURN | FILT |
| | END | FILT |
| | SUBROUTINE INTCOE(NOE,I1,STATE) | INTT |
| C | PURPOSE: | INTT |
| C | TO COMPUTE SYMBOLICALLY THE INTEGRALS WHICH ARE OBTAINED WHEN | INTT |
| C | APPLYING THE OPERATOR H, HH AND SUMMING OVER A COMPLETE SET OF | INTT |
| C | L-S-EIGENSTATES | INTT |
| C | VARIABLES: | INTT |
| C | TERM: THE TERMSYMBOL, EQUIVALENT TO STATE IN 'LSO' | INTT |
| C | INT*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE SYMBOLIC FORM OF THE INTEGRALS IS STORED | INTT |
| C | FAC*: ARRAYS IN WHICH THE COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS ARE STORED | INTT |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | INTT |
| | COMMON/FILIN/LVEC(20,3,52),SLATOR,KVEC(20) | INTT |
| | COMMON/ITC/FAC,RECODE,SLASHO,DIFORB | INTT |
| | COMMON/ITC2/FAC1,FAC2,FAC3,FAC4,INT1,INT2,INT3,INT4,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3 | INTT |
| | .,LIM4 | INTT |
| | REAL*8 LVEC,FAC1(3,50),FAC2(3,100),FAC3(3,200),FAC4(3,300),FAC(3) | INTT |
| | INTEGER INT1 (50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT4(8,300),DIFORB(4), | INTT |
| | 1RECODE,SLASHO(2,10) | INTT |
| | INTEGER*2 SLATOR(20,52,10),STATE(2) | INTT |
| | LIM=STATE(1)*(STATE(2)*2+1) | INTT |
| | LIM1=0 | INTT |
| | LIM2=0 | INTT |
| | LIM3=0 | INTT |
| | LIM4=0 | INTT |
| | WRITE(8,910) | INTT |
| | DO 12 JA=1,LIM | INTT |
| | K=KVEC(JA) | INTT |
| | WRITE(8,908) ((SLATOR(JA,IA1,IA2),IA2=1,NOE),IA1=1,K) | INTT |
| 12 | WRITE(8,909)((LVEC(JA,IA1,IA2),IA2=1,K),IA1=1,I1) | INTT |
| | IF(I1.GT.3) GO TO 11 | INTT |
| | DO 1 JA=1,LIM | INTT |
| | K=KVEC(JA) | INTT |
| | DO 1 JB=1,K | INTT |
| | DO 1 JC=JB,K | INTT |
| | CALL COMP1(JA,JB,JC,I1,&1,NOE) | INTT |
| | CALL SORT(NOE,I1) | INTT |
| 1 | CONTINUE | INTT |
| | DLIM=DFLOAT(LIM) | INTT |
| | DO 13 JA=1,I1 | INTT |
| | DO 14 JB=1,LIM1 | INTT |
| 14 | FAC1(JA,JB)=FAC1(JA,JB)/DLIM | INTT |
| | DO 15 JB=1,LIM2 | INTT |
| 15 | FAC2(JA,JB)=FAC2(JA,JB)/DLIM | INTT |
| | DO 16 JB=1,LIM3 | INTT |
| 16 | FAC3(JA,JB)=FAC3(JA,JB)/DLIM | INTT |
| | DO 17 JB=1,LIM4 | INTT |
| 17 | FAC4(JA,JB)=FAC4(JA,JB)/DLIM | INTT |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 13 | CONTINUE | INTT |
| | WRITE(8,900)LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4 | INTT |
| | DO 7 JA=1,LIM1 | INTT |
| 7 | WRITE(8,903) INT1(JA),(FAC1(IA,JA),IA=1,11) | INTT |
| | DO 8 JA=1,LIM2 | INTT |
| 8 | WRITE(8,904)(INT2(IA,JA),IA=1,4),(FAC2(IB,JA),IB=1,11) | INTT |
| | IF(NOE.LT.3)RETURN | INTT |
| | DO 9 JA = 1,LIM3 | INTT |
| 9 | WRITE(8,905) (INT3(IA,JA),IA=1,6),(FAC3(IA,JA),IA=1,11) | INTT |
| | IF(NOE.LT.4)RETURN | INTT |
| | DO 10 JA=1,LIM4 | INTT |
| 10 | WRITE(8,906) (INT4(IA,JA),IA=1,8),(FAC4(IA,JA),IA=1,11) | INTT |
| | RETURN | INTT |
| 11 | WRITE(8,907) | INTT |
| | STOP | INTT |
| 900 | FORMAT(20I4) | INTT |
| 901 | FORMAT(3D26.18) | INTT |
| 902 | FORMAT(2I4) | INTT |
| 903 | FORMAT(33X,13,3D25.15) | INTT |
| 904 | FORMAT(18X,2(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | INTT |
| 905 | FORMAT(9X,3(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | INTT |
| 906 | FORMAT(4(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | INTT |
| 907 | FORMAT('0',13I('*/40X,'MORE THAN THREE LINEARLY INDEPENT EIGENFU | INTT |
| | 1NCTIONS'/13I('*')) | INTT |
| 908 | FORMAT(' ',20I4) | INTT |
| 909 | FORMAT(' ',10D12.4) | INTT |
| 910 | FORMAT('1') | INTT |
| | END | INTT |
| | SUBROUTINE COMP1(LI,I,J,I1,*,NOE) | COMT |
| | REAL*8 LVEC(20,3,52),FAC(3),FACT | COMT |
| | INTEGER SLASHO(2,10),RECODE,DIFORB(4) | COMT |
| | INTEGER*2 SLATOR(20,52,10) | COMT |
| | COMMON/ITC/FAC,RECODE,SLASHO,DIFORB | COMT |
| | COMMON/FILIN/LVEC,SLATOR,KVEC(20) | COMT |
| | ISUM=0 | COMT |
| | RECODE=0 | COMT |
| 11 | DO 1 JA=1,NOE | COMT |
| | SLASHO(1,JA)=SLATOR(LI,I,JA) | COMT |
| 1 | SLASHO(2,JA)=SLATOR(LI,J,JA) | COMT |
| | FACT=1.D0 | COMT |
| | IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 3 | COMT |
| | FACT=2.D0 | COMT |
| | DO 5 JA=1,NOE | COMT |
| | DO 6 JB=1,NOE | COMT |
| | IF(SLASHO(1,JA).EQ.SLASHO(2,JB)) GO TO 2 | COMT |
| 6 | CONTINUE | COMT |
| | RECODE=RECODE+1 | COMT |
| | DIFORB(RECODE)=JA | COMT |
| | IF (RECODE.GT.4) RETURN1 | COMT |
| | GO TO 5 | COMT |
| 2 | IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 5 | COMT |
| | ISUM = ISUM+1 | COMT |
| | IEX=SLASHO(2,JA) | COMT |
| | SLASHO(2,JA) = SLASHO(2,JB) | COMT |
| | SLASHO(2,JB)=IEX | COMT |
| 5 | CONTINUE | COMT |
| 3 | DO 7 JA=1,I1 | COMT |
| 7 | FAC(JA)=LVEC(LI,JA,I)*LVEC(LI,JA,J)*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM)*FACT | COMT |
| | IF(RECODE.EQ.0) RECODE=1 | COMT |
| | RETURN | COMT |

| | |
|--|------|
| END | COMT |
| SUBROUTINE SORT(NOE, I1) | SRTT |
| COMMON/ITC/FAC, RECODE, SLASHO, DIFORB | SRTT |
| COMMON/ITC2/FAC1, FAC2, FAC3, FAC4, INT1, INT2, INT3, INT4, LIM1, LIM2, LIM3 | SRTT |
| ., LIM4 | SRTT |
| REAL*8 FAC(3), FAC1(3, 50), FAC2(3, 100), FAC3(3, 200), FAC4(3, 300) | SRTT |
| INTEGER SLASHO(2, 10), DIFORB(4), INT1(50), INT2(4, 100), INT3(6, 200), | SRTT |
| 1 INT4(8, 300), RECODE | SRTT |
| GO TO (1, 2, 3, 4), RECODE | SRTT |
| 1 DO 7 JA=1, NOE | SRTT |
| CALL ONE (SLASHO, JA, FAC1, INT1, FAC, LIM1, I1) | SRTT |
| JBL=JA+1 | SRTT |
| IF (JBL.GT.NOE)GOTO 7 | SRTT |
| DO 6 JB=JBL, NOE | SRTT |
| CALL TWO(SLASHO, JA, JB, FAC2, INT2, FAC, LIM2, I1) | SRTT |
| IF(NOE.LT.3) GO TO 6 | SRTT |
| JCL=JB+1 | SRTT |
| IF(JCL.GT.NOE)GOTO 6 | SRTT |
| DO 5 JC=JCL, NOE | SRTT |
| CALL THREE(SLASHO, JA, JB, JC, FAC3, INT3, FAC, LIM3, I1) | SRTT |
| IF (NOE.LT.4) GO TO 5 | SRTT |
| JDL=JC+1 | SRTT |
| IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GOTO 5 | SRTT |
| DO 8 JD=JDL, NOE | SRTT |
| CALL FOUR(SLASHO, JA, JB, JC, JD, FAC4, INT4, FAC, LIM4, I1) | SRTT |
| 8 CONTINUE | SRTT |
| 5 CONTINUE | SRTT |
| 6 CONTINUE | SRTT |
| 7 CONTINUE | SRTT |
| RETURN | SRTT |
| 2 JA=DIFORB(1) | SRTT |
| JB=DIFORB(2) | SRTT |
| CALL TWO(SLASHO, JA, JB, FAC2, INT2, FAC, LIM2, I1) | SRTT |
| IF(NOE.LT.3) RETURN | SRTT |
| DO 9 JC=1, NOE | SRTT |
| IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 9 | SRTT |
| CALL THREE(SLASHO, JA, JB, JC, FAC3, INT3, FAC, LIM3, I1) | SRTT |
| IF(NOE.LT.4) GO TO 9 | SRTT |
| JDL=JC+1 | SRTT |
| IF(JDL.GT.NOE)GO TO 9 | SRTT |
| DO 10 JD=JDL, NOE | SRTT |
| IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC)) GO TO 10 | SRTT |
| CALL FOUR(SLASHO, JA, JB, JC, JD, FAC4, INT4, FAC, LIM4, I1) | SRTT |
| 10 CONTINUE | SRTT |
| 9 CONTINUE | SRTT |
| RETURN | SRTT |
| 3 JA=DIFORB(1) | SRTT |
| JB=DIFORB(2) | SRTT |
| JC=DIFORB(3) | SRTT |
| CALL THREE(SLASHO, JA, JB, JC, FAC3, INT3, FAC, LIM3, I1) | SRTT |
| IF(NOE.LT.4) RETURN | SRTT |
| DO 11 JD=1, NOE | SRTT |
| IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC))GOTO 11 | SRTT |
| CALL FOUR(SLASHO, JA, JB, JC, JD, FAC4, INT4, FAC, LIM4, I1) | SRTT |
| 11 CONTINUE | SRTT |
| RETURN | SRTT |
| 4 CALL FOUR(SLASHO, DIFORB(1), DIFORB(2), DIFORB(3), DIFORB(4), FAC4, INT4 | SRTT |
| 1, FAC, LIM4, I1) | SRTT |
| RETURN | SRTT |
| END | SRTT |

| | |
|--|------|
| SUBROUTINE ONE(SLASHO,I,FAC1,INT1,FAC,LIM1,I1) | ONET |
| REAL*8 FAC1(3,50),FAC(3) | ONET |
| INTEGER SLASHO(2,10),INT1(50) | ONET |
| KB=IABS(SLASHO(1,I)) | ONET |
| DO 1 JA=1,LIM1 | ONET |
| LI=JA | ONET |
| IF (INT1(JA).EQ.KB) GO TO 2 | ONET |
| 1 CONTINUE | ONET |
| LIM1=LIM1+1 | ONET |
| IF (50.LT.LIM1) GO TO 3 | ONET |
| INT1(LIM1)=KB | ONET |
| DO 4 JA=1,I1 | ONET |
| 4 FAC1(JA,LIM1)=FAC(JA) | ONET |
| RETURN | ONET |
| 2 DO 5 JA=1,I1 | ONET |
| 5 FAC1(JA,LI)=FAC1(JA,LI)+FAC(JA) | ONET |
| RETURN | ONET |
| 3 WRITE(8,900) | ONET |
| STOP | ONET |
| 900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/'MORE THAN 50 ONE-ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*')) | ONET |
| END | ONET |
| SUBROUTINE TWO(SLASHO,I,J,FAC2,INT2,FAC,LIM2,I1) | TWOT |
| REAL*8 FAC2(3,100),FAC(3),SIGN | TWOT |
| INTEGER SLASHO(2,10),INT2(4,100),IV(2) | TWOT |
| INTEGER IX(4,4)/1,2,3,4,3,4,1,2,2,1,4,3,4,3,2,1/ | TWOT |
| LOGICAL SPIN | TWOT |
| IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2 | TWOT |
| SPIN(I,J,K,L)=(0.GT.ISIGN(1,I)*ISIGN(1,J)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,K)* | TWOT |
| 1ISIGN(1,L)) | TWOT |
| I1B=IABS(SLASHO(1,I)) | TWOT |
| I2B=IABS(SLASHO(1,J)) | TWOT |
| SIGN=1.DO | TWOT |
| DO 1 JA=1,2 | TWOT |
| DO 2 JB=1,2 | TWOT |
| IF(JB.EQ.JA) GO TO 2 | TWOT |
| IF(JB.EQ.1) SIGN=-SIGN | TWOT |
| IV(JA)=I | TWOT |
| IV(JB)=J | TWOT |
| IF(SPIN(SLASHO(1,I),SLASHO(2,IV(1)),SLASHO(1,J),SLASHO(2,IV(2)))) | TWOT |
| 1)GO TO 2 | TWOT |
| I1K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(1))) | TWOT |
| I2K=IABS(SLASHO(2,IV(2))) | TWOT |
| DO 3 JC=1,LIM2 | TWOT |
| DO 6 JD=1,4 | TWOT |
| IF(I1B.NE.INT2(IX(1,JD),JC))GOTO6 | TWOT |
| IF(I1K.NE.INT2(IX(2,JD),JC))GOTO6 | TWOT |
| IF(I2B.NE.INT2(IX(3,JD),JC))GOTO6 | TWOT |
| IF(I2K.EQ.INT2(IX(4,JD),JC))GOTO7 | TWOT |
| 6 CONTINUE | TWOT |
| GOTO3 | TWOT |
| DO 4 JD=1,I1 | TWOT |
| 4 FAC2(JD,JC)=FAC2(JD,JC)+FAC(JD)*SIGN | TWOT |
| GO TO 2 | TWOT |
| 3 CONTINUE | TWOT |
| LIM2=LIM2+1 | TWOT |
| IF(100.LT.LIM2)GOTO10 | TWOT |
| INT2(1,LIM2)=I1B | TWOT |
| INT2(2,LIM2)=I1K | TWOT |
| INT2(3,LIM2)=I2B | TWOT |
| INT2(4,LIM2)=I2K | TWOT |

| | |
|--|------|
| DO 5 JD=1,11 | TWOT |
| FAC2(JD,LIM2)=FAC(JD)*SIGN | TWOT |
| 2 CONTINUE | TWOT |
| 1 CONTINUE | TWOT |
| RETURN | TWOT |
| 10 WRITE(8,900) | TWOT |
| 900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 50 TWO-ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*')) | TWOT |
| STOP | TWOT |
| END | TWOT |
| SUBROUTINE THREE(SL,I,J,K,FAC3,INT3,FAC,L3,I1) | THRT |
| REAL*8 FAC3(3,200),FAC(3),SIGN,SIG | THRT |
| INTEGER SL(2,10),INT3(6,200),IV(3) | THRT |
| INTEGER IX(6,12)/1,2,3,4,5,6,3,4,1,2,5,6,5,6,3,4,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,5 | THRT |
| .,6,1,2,3,4,3,4,5,6,1,2,2,1,4,3,6,5,4,3,2,1,6,5,6,5,4,3,2,1,2,1,6,5 | THRT |
| .,4,3,6,5,2,1,4,3,4,3,6,5,2,1/ | THRT |
| LOGICAL SPIN | THRT |
| IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2 | THRT |
| SPIN(I,J,K,L,M,N)= (0.GT.ISIGN(1,I)*ISIGN(1,J)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,K | THRT |
| 1)*ISIGN(1,L)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,M)*ISIGN(1,N)) | THRT |
| I1B=IABS(SL(1,I)) | THRT |
| I2B=IABS(SL(1,J)) | THRT |
| I3B=IABS(SL(1,K)) | THRT |
| DO 2 JA=1,3 | THRT |
| DO 3 JB=1,3 | THRT |
| IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 3 | THRT |
| DO 4 JC=1,3 | THRT |
| IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 4 | THRT |
| IV(JA)=I | THRT |
| IV(JB)=J | THRT |
| IV(JC)=K | THRT |
| IF (SPIN(SL(1,I),SL(2,IV(1)),SL(1,J),SL(2,IV(2)),SL(1,K),SL(2,IV(3 | THRT |
| 1)))) GO TO 4 | THRT |
| SIGN=SIG(3,JA,JB,JC,4) | THRT |
| I1K=IABS(SL(2,IV(1))) | THRT |
| I2K=IABS(SL(2,IV(2))) | THRT |
| I3K=IABS(SL(2,IV(3))) | THRT |
| DO 5 JD=1,L3 | THRT |
| DO 8 JE=1,12 | THRT |
| IF(I1B.NE.INT3(IX(1,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRT |
| IF(I1K.NE.INT3(IX(2,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRT |
| IF(I2B.NE.INT3(IX(3,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRT |
| IF(I2K.NE.INT3(IX(4,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRT |
| IF(I3B.NE.INT3(IX(5,JE),JD))GOTO8 | THRT |
| IF(I3K.EQ.INT3(IX(6,JE),JD))GOTO9 | THRT |
| CONTINUE | THRT |
| GOTO5 | THRT |
| DO 6 JE=1,11 | THRT |
| 6 FAC3(JE,JD)=FAC3(JE,JD)+FAC(JE)*SIGN | THRT |
| GO TO 4 | THRT |
| 5 CONTINUE | THRT |
| L3=L3+1 | THRT |
| IF(200.LT.L3)GOTO10 | THRT |
| INT3(1,L3)=I1B | THRT |
| INT3(2,L3)=I1K | THRT |
| INT3(3,L3)=I2B | THRT |
| INT3(4,L3)=I2K | THRT |
| INT3(5,L3)=I3B | THRT |
| INT3(6,L3)=I3K | THRT |
| DO 7 JE=1,11 | THRT |
| 7 FAC3(JE,L3)=FAC(JE)*SIGN | THRT |


```

4 CONTINUE THRT
3 CONTINUE THRT
2 CONTINUE THRT
  RETURN THRT
10 WRITE(8,900) THRT
  STOP THRT
900 FORMAT('0',131('*')/30X,'MORE THAN 50 THREE*ELE INTEGRALS'/131('*' THRT
1)) THRT
  END THRT
  SUBROUTINE FOUR(SL,I,J,K,L,FAC4,INT4,FAC,L4,I1) FORT
  REAL*8 FAC4(3,300),FAC(3),SIGN,SIG FORT
  INTEGER SL(2,10),INT4(8,300),IV(4) FORT
  INTEGER IX(8,48)/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,3,4,1,2,5,6,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,7,8,7 FORT
  ..,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,1,2,5,6,3,4,7,8,1,2,7,8,5,6,3,4,1,2,3,4,7,8,5,6,5,6 FORT
  ..,1,2,3,4,7,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,7,8,7,8,1,2,5,6,3,4,3,4,7,8,5,6,1,2,7,8,3 FORT
  ..,4,1,2,5,6,5,6,3,4,7,8,1,2,1,2,7,8,3,4,5,6,1,2,5,6,7,8,3,4,7,8,1,2 FORT
  ..,3,4,5,6,7,8,5,6,1,2,3,4,5,6,1,2,7,8,3,4,3,4,7,8,1,2,5,6,5,6,7,8,3 FORT
  ..,4,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,1,2,3,4,1,2,7,8,5,6,5,6,7,8,1,2,3,4,7,8,5,6,3,4 FORT
  ..,1,2,2,1,4,3,6,5,8,7,4,3,2,1,6,5,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,8,7,8,7,4,3,6,5,2 FORT
  ..,1,2,1,6,5,4,3,8,7,2,1,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1,4,3,8,7,6,5,6,5,2,1,4,3,8,7 FORT
  ..,4,3,6,5,2,1,8,7,8,7,2,1,6,5,4,3,4,3,8,7,6,5,2,1,8,7,4,3,2,1,6,5,6 FORT
  ..,5,4,3,8,7,2,1,2,1,8,7,4,3,6,5,2,1,6,5,8,7,4,3,8,7,2,1,4,3,6,5,8,7 FORT
  ..,6,5,2,1,4,3,6,5,2,1,8,7,4,3,4,3,8,7,2,1,6,5,6,5,8,7,4,3,2,1,4,3,6 FORT
  ..,5,8,7,2,1,4,3,2,1,8,7,6,5,6,5,8,7,2,1,4,3,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1/ FORT
  LOGICAL SPIN FORT
  IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2 FORT
  SPIN(IB,IK,JZ,JK,KB,KB,KB,LB,LK)= (0.GT.ISIGN(1,IB)*ISIGN(1,IK)).OR. FORT
  1(0.GT.ISIGN(1,JZ)*ISIGN(1,JK)).OR.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,KB)*ISIGN(1,KK)).O FORT
  2R.(0.GT.ISIGN(1,LB)*ISIGN(1,LK)) FORT
  I1B=IABS(SL(1,I)) FORT
  I2B=IABS(SL(1,J)) FORT
  I3B=IABS(SL(1,K)) FORT
  I4B=IABS(SL(1,L)) FORT
  DO 1 JA=1,4 FORT
  DO 2 JB=1,4 FORT
  IF(JA.EQ.JB) GO TO 2 FORT
  DO 3 JC=1,4 FORT
  IF((JC.EQ.JA).OR.(JC.EQ.JB)) GO TO 3 FORT
  DO 4 JD=1,4 FORT
  IF((JD.EQ.JA).OR.(JD.EQ.JB).OR.(JD.EQ.JC)) GO TO 4 FORT
  IV(JA)=I FORT
  IV(JB)=J FORT
  IV(JC)=K FORT
  IV(JD)=L FORT
  IF(SPIN(SL(1,I),SL(2,IV(1)),SL(1,J),SL(2,IV(2)),SL(1,K),SL(2,IV(3) FORT
  1),SL(1,L),SL(2,IV(4)))) GO TO 4 FORT
  SIGN=SIG(4,JA,JB,JC,JD) FORT
  I1K=IABS(SL(2,IV(1))) FORT
  I2K=IABS(SL(2,IV(2))) FORT
  I3K=IABS(SL(2,IV(3))) FORT
  I4K=IABS(SL(2,IV(4))) FORT
  DO 5 JE=1,L4 FORT
  DO 8 JF=1,48 FORT
  IF(I1B.NE.INT4(IX(1,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORT
  IF(I1K.NE.INT4(IX(2,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORT
  IF(I2B.NE.INT4(IX(3,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORT
  IF(I2K.NE.INT4(IX(4,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORT
  IF(I3B.NE.INT4(IX(5,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORT
  IF(I3K.NE.INT4(IX(6,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORT
  IF(I4B.NE.INT4(IX(7,JF),JE))GOTO8 FORT

```


| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | IF(14K.EQ.INT4(IX(8,JF),JE))GOTO9 | FORT |
| 8 | CONTINUE | FORT |
| | GOTO5 | FORT |
| 9 | DO 6 JF=1,11 | FORT |
| 6 | FAC4(JF,JE)=FAC4(JF,JE)+FAC(JF)*SIGN | FORT |
| | GO TO 4 | FORT |
| 5 | CONTINUE | FORT |
| | L4=L4+1 | FORT |
| | IF(300.LT.L4)GOTO10 | FORT |
| | INT4(1,L4)=11B | FORT |
| | INT4(2,L4)=11K | FORT |
| | INT4(3,L4)=12B | FORT |
| | INT4(4,L4)=12K | FORT |
| | INT4(5,L4)=13B | FORT |
| | INT4(6,L4)=13K | FORT |
| | INT4(7,L4)=14B | FORT |
| | INT4(8,L4)=14K | FORT |
| | DO 7 JF=1,11 | FORT |
| 7 | FAC4(JF,L4)=FAC(JF)*SIGN | FORT |
| 4 | CONTINUE | FORT |
| 3 | CONTINUE | FORT |
| 2 | CONTINUE | FORT |
| 1 | CONTINUE | FORT |
| | RETURN | FORT |
| 10 | WRITE(8,900) | FORT |
| 900 | FORMAT('0',131('*')/20X,'MORE THAN 50 FOUR-ELF-INTEGRALS'/131('*')) | FORT |
| | 1) | FORT |
| | STOP | FORT |
| | END | FORT |
| | FUNCTION SIG(N,I,J,K,L) | FSIG |
| | REAL*8 SIG | FSIG |
| | INTEGER IV(4) | FSIG |
| | IV(1)=I | FSIG |
| | IV(2)=J | FSIG |
| | IV(3)=K | FSIG |
| | IV(4)=L | FSIG |
| | ISUM=0 | FSIG |
| | NM1=N-1 | FSIG |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NM1 | FSIG |
| | JA1=JA+1 | FSIG |
| | DO 1 JB=JA1,N | FSIG |
| 1 | IF(IV(JA).GT.IV(JB)) ISUM=ISUM+1 | FSIG |
| | SIG=1.D0*DFLOAT((-1)**ISUM) | FSIG |
| | RETURN | FSIG |
| | END | FSIG |
| | SUBROUTINE VECT(IVEC,ISTA,ICOMV,M,CONFIG,N) | VECT |
| | INTEGER*2 IVEC(10),ISTA(10),ICOMV(10),CONFIG(33),IC01A(10), | VECT |
| | 1IC01B(10)/10*1/,IC01(10) | VECT |
| | DO 11 J1 = 1,10 | VECT |
| 11 | IC01B(J1) = 1 | VECT |
| | M3 = M/3 | VECT |
| | DO 10 J1 = 1,M3 | VECT |
| 10 | IC01(J1)=(2*CONFIG(J1*3-1)+1)*2 | VECT |
| | IC01A(1) = IC01(1) | VECT |
| | DO 20 J1 = 2,M3 | VECT |
| | IC01A(J1) = IC01A(J1-1) + IC01(J1) | VECT |
| 20 | IC01B(J1) = IC01B(J1-1) + IC01(J1-1) | VECT |
| | J3 = 1 | VECT |
| | DO 30 J1 = 1,M3 | VECT |
| | J11 = CONFIG(J1*3) | VECT |

| | | |
|------|--|------|
| | DO 31 J2 = 1,J11 | VECT |
| | IVEC(J3) = ICOMB(J1) + J2 - 1 | VECT |
| | ISTA (J3) = IVEC(J3) | VECT |
| 31 | J3 = J3 + 1 | VECT |
| 30 | CONTINUE | VECT |
| | J3 = N | VECT |
| | DO 40 J1 = 1,M3 | VECT |
| | J11 = CONFIG((M3-J1+1)*3) | VECT |
| | DO 41 J2 = 1,J11 | VECT |
| | ICOMV(J3) = ICOMA(M3-J1+1)-J2+2 | VECT |
| 41 | J3 = J3-1 | VECT |
| 40 | CONTINUE | VECT |
| | RETURN | VECT |
| | END | VECT |
| | SUBROUTINE EXPAND (STATE,CONFIG,DMAT,N,M) | EXPD |
| C | THIS ROUTINE EXPANDS THE CONFIGURATION INTO ALL POSSIBLE STATES | EXPD |
| C | FROM WHICH THE SINGLE DETERMINANTS ARE CHOSEN | EXPD |
| C | CVEC CONTAINS THE POSITION OF THE BEGINNING OF A NEW SHELL IN DMAT | EXPD |
| | INTEGER*2 STATE(2),CONFIG(33),DMAT(4,100),CVEC(10) | EXPD |
| | J1=1 | EXPD |
| | J2=0 | EXPD |
| | J3=0 | EXPD |
| | J4 = M/3 | EXPD |
| | DO 10 I=1,J4 | EXPD |
| | J1=J1+J2 | EXPD |
| | J2 = 2*(2* CONFIG(3*I-1)+1) | EXPD |
| | J3 = J3 + J2 | EXPD |
| | DO 10 J= J1,J3 | EXPD |
| | DMAT (1,J) = CONFIG(3*I-2) | EXPD |
| | DMAT (2,J) = CONFIG(3*I-1) | EXPD |
| | DMAT (3,J) = CONFIG (3*I-1) - (J-J1)/2 | EXPD |
| 10 | DMAT (4,J) = (-1)**J | EXPD |
| | RETURN | EXPD |
| | END | EXPD |
| | SUBROUTINE RESET (IVEC,I,*,*,M,.ISTA,*) | RSET |
| | INTEGER*2 IVEC(20),ISTA(20) | RSET |
| | IF (I.EQ.1) RETURN 2 | RSET |
| | IVEC(I-1) = IVEC (I-1) + 1 | RSET |
| | DO 10 J=1,M | RSET |
| 10 | IVEC (J) = ISTA (J) | RSET |
| | DO 20 J = 1, M | RSET |
| 20 | IF (IVEC (J-1) .GE. IVEC(J)) IVEC (J) = IVEC (J-1)+1 | RSET |
| | IF (I.LT.M) RETURN 3 | RSET |
| | RETURN 1 | RSET |
| | END | RSET |
| | SUBROUTINE DETVAR (DMAT,IVEC,SLDV,N,STATE,K,NUMDET,*) | DETV |
| | INTEGER*2 DMAT (4,100),IVEC(20),SLDV(52,4,20),STATE(2),NUMDET(52, | DETV |
| 120) | | DETV |
| | SUM1=0 | DETV |
| | SUM2=1 | DETV |
| | DO 10 J=1,N | DETV |
| | SUM1 = SUM1 + DMAT(3,IVEC(J)) | DETV |
| 10 | SUM2 = SUM2 + DMAT(4,IVEC(J)) | DETV |
| | IF ((SUM1.NE.STATE(2)).OR.(SUM2.NE.STATE(1))) RETURN | DETV |
| | K=K+1 | DETV |
| | IF (K .LE. 52) GO TO 11 | DETV |
| | WRITE(6,900) K | DETV |
| | RETURN 1 | DETV |
| 900 | FORMAT('1 THERE ARE MORE THAN',I4,' SLATERDETERMINANTS') | DETV |
| 11 | DO 20 J2 = 1,N | DETV |

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| | NUMDET (K,J2) = IVEC (J2) | DETV |
| | DO 20 J1 = 1,4 | DETV |
| 20 | SLDV (K,J1,J2) = DMAT(J1,IVEC(J2)) | DETV |
| | RETURN | DETV |
| | END | DETV |
| | SUBROUTINE CHECK (IVEC,ISTA,*,N,*,ICOMV) | CHCK |
| | INTEGER*2 IVEC (20),ISTA (20),ICOMV(20) | CHCK |
| 39 | CONTINUE | CHCK |
| | DO 10 J=1,N | CHCK |
| | IF (IVEC(J) .GE. ICOMV(J)) CALL RESET(IVEC,J,&10,&20,N,ISTA,&39) | CHCK |
| 10 | CONTINUE | CHCK |
| | RETURN 1 | CHCK |
| 20 | RETURN 2 | CHCK |
| | END | CHCK |
| | SUBROUTINE OPERAT (SLDV ,LSSQMA,K,STATE,CMAT,N,EIGVEC,B,*,I1) | OPER |
| C | THIS ROUTINE OPERATES WITH L-SQUARE AND S-SQUARE ON THE SLATORS | OPER |
| C | (WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN SLDV). IT SETS UP THE MATRIX LSSQMA | OPER |
| C | WHICH WILL BE DIAGONALIZED TO GIVE THE REQUIRED EIGENVALUES AND | OPER |
| C | EIGENVECTORS | OPER |
| C | | OPER |
| | INTEGER*2 SLDV (52,4,20),CMAT(4,20), STATE(2) | OPER |
| | REAL*8 LSSQMA (K,K),EIGVEC(K,K),B(K),S2 | OPER |
| | IALPHA = N/2 + STATE(1)/2 | OPER |
| | IBETA = N - IALPHA | OPER |
| | S2 = (1.25D-2)*DFLOAT(2*(IALPHA+IBETA)+(IALPHA-IBETA)**2) | OPER |
| | DO 20 J=1,K | OPER |
| | DO 10 I1=1,N | OPER |
| | DO 10 I2=1,4 | OPER |
| 10 | CMAT (I2,I1) = SLDV (J,I2,I1) | OPER |
| 20 | CALL LSSQUA (CMAT, SLDV, K, LSSQMA, STATE, J,N,S2) | OPER |
| C | | OPER |
| C | THE LOOP 60 COMPRESSES LSSQMA, SO THAT IT CAN BE HANDLED | OPER |
| C | BY THE SUBROUTINE DEIGE | OPER |
| C | | OPER |
| | K1 = K-1 | OPER |
| | J3 = 1 | OPER |
| | J4 = 1 | OPER |
| | DO 60 J1 = 1,K1 | OPER |
| | DO 60 J2 = 1,K | OPER |
| | LSSQMA(J2,J1) = LSSQMA(J3,J4) | OPER |
| | J3 = J3 + 1 | OPER |
| | IF (J3 .LE. J4) GO TO 60 | OPER |
| | J4 = J4 + 1 | OPER |
| | IF (J4 .GT. K) GO TO 61 | OPER |
| | J3 = 1 | OPER |
| 60 | CONTINUE | OPER |
| | IF (K .EQ. 2) LSSQMA(1,2) = LSSQMA (2,2) | OPER |
| C | | OPER |
| C | DEIGE IS A REAL*8 JACOBI DIAGONALIZATION ADAPTED FROM SSP | OPER |
| C | | OPER |
| 61 | CALL DEIGE(LSSQMA,EIGVEC,K,0) | OPER |
| C | | OPER |
| C | THE LOOP 70 PICKS OUT THE E'VALUES OF LSSQMA | OPER |
| C | | OPER |
| | J3 = 1 | OPER |
| | J4 = 1 | OPER |
| | DO 70 J1 = 1,K | OPER |
| | DO 70 J2 = 1,K | OPER |
| | IF (J3 .EQ. J4) B(J4) = LSSQMA(J2,J1) | OPER |


```

INTEGER AUSFAL(10)
INTEGER*2 MA (4,20),SLDV ( 52,4,20)
REAL*8 LS ( K,K ),F1,F2 ,DSQRT, DFLOAT
DO 10 I1 = 1,K
DO 11 I21 = 1,10
11 AUSFAL(I21) = 0
INDIC=1
ISIGN = 0
DO 30 I3 = 1,N
DO 20 I2 = 1,N
DO 21 I21 =1,INDIC
IF(I2 .EQ. AUSFAL(I21)) GO TO 20
21 CONTINUE
DO 40 I4 = 1,4
IF ( MA (I4,I3) .NE. SLDV (I1,I4,I2)) GO TO 20
40 CONTINUE
AUSFAL(INDIC)=I2
INDIC=INDIC+1
IF(I3.NE.I2)ISIGN=ISIGN+1
GO TO 30
20 CONTINUE
GO TO 10
30 CONTINUE
GO TO 1
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
IF(ISIGN.NE.0)ISIGN=ISIGN+1
IF(I.EQ.3)GO TO 2
LS (I1,KL) = LS (I1,KL)+(5.D-2)*DFLOAT ((-1)**MOD(ISIGN,2))
RETURN
2 LS (I1,KL) = LS(I1,KL) + DSQRT(F1*F2)*DFLOAT((-1)**MOD(ISIGN,2))
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE SHREIB(MAT,EVAL,K,STATE,*,I1)

```

THIS ROUTINE WRITES OUT THE E'VECTORS FOR THE
GIVEN TERM AND CONFIGURATION

```

REAL*8 MAT(K,K),EVAL(K),ST1,ST2
INTEGER*2 STATE(2)
IST1 = STATE(2)*(STATE(2)+1)
IST2 = STATE(1) -1
ST1 = DFLOAT(IST1) + 1.25D-2*DFLOAT(IST2* (IST2+2))
I1 = 0
DO 10 J1 = 1,K
IF (DABS(ST1-EVAL(K-J1+1)) .GT. 1.D-9) GO TO 11
I1 = I1 + 1
10 CONTINUE
11 IF (I1 .EQ. 0) GO TO 12
WRITE(6,900) I1
DO 20 J1 = 1,I1
ST2 = DABS(ST1-EVAL(K-J1+1))
20 WRITE(6,901) J1,ST2,(J2,MAT(J2,(K-J1+1))),J2=1,K)
RETURN
12 WRITE (6,902)
RETURN
900 FORMAT (////////' THERE EXIST',I4,' LINEARLY INDEPENDENT EIGENF
FUNCTION(S)')
901 FORMAT (////' EIGENVECTOR',I4,','.',60X,'EIGENVALUE ROUND-OFF ERROR

```



```

1' ,1PD10.1 //10(4(4X,13,''),OPD25.15)/))
902 FORMAT(////' THERE EXISTS NO STATE WITH THE GIVEN ML AND MS VALUES
1'/' FOR THE ABOVE CONFIGURATION')
END
SUBROUTINE OUTPU(MAT,STATE,CONF,K,N,*,ID,STTE)

C THIS ROUTINE PRINTS
C THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS
C THE CONFIGURATION
C THE VALUES OF ML AND MS.

INTEGER*2 MAT(52,4,10),STATE(2),CONF(33),COW(8)/'S ','P ','D ','F
1','G ','H ','I ','K '/, LINE(22)/22*' '/,IT1,IT2,STTE(2)
REAL*8 SPIN(11),ALPH/'ALPHA '/,BET/' BETA '/
N2 = N*2
IK=1

C THE NEXT STMTS FILL THE VARIABLE 'LINE' UP WITH
C THE PRINTOUT FOR THE CONFIGURATION

JK = 2
31 INCR=0
30 LINE(IK) = CONF(JK-1)
LINE(IK+1) = COW(CONF(JK)+1)
IK = IK + 2
INCR = INCR + 1

C THIS STMT CHECKS IF ALL THE ORBITALS FOR EACH ELECTRON
C HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED.

IF (INCR .NE. CONF(JK+1)) GO TO 30
JK = JK + 3
IF (IK .LT.N2) GO TO 31

C IT1 AND TI2 CONTAIN THE VALUE OF ML AND MS.
C MS CAN BE HALF INTEGRAL

IT1 = STATE(2)
IST1 = STATE(1)
TI2 = FLOAT (IST1-1)/2.0
IT11 = STTE(2)
IST2 = STTE(1)
TI21 = FLOAT(IST2-IST1) + FLOAT(IST1-1)/2.0
IF (ID .EQ. 1) GO TO 42
WRITE (6,910) N,(LINE(I),I=1,N2)
IF (K .NE. 0) GO TO 41
WRITE(6,914) IT1,TI2
RETURN1
42 WRITE(6,915)
41 WRITE(6,913) IT1,IT11,TI2,TI21,(LINE(I),I=1,N2)
DO 33 IK = 1,K
DO 34 IJ = 1,N
IF (MAT(IK,4,IJ))35,35,36
35 SPIN (IJ) = BET
GO TO 34
36 SPIN(IJ) = ALPH
34 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,911) IK,(MAT(IK,3,IL),IL = 1,N)
33 WRITE (6,912) (SPIN(IL),IL = 1,N)
910 FORMAT('1',5X,'L-S EIGENFUNCTIONS BY DIRECT DIAGONALIZATION'////6X,

```



```

1 'THE NUMBER OF ELECTRONS IS',15//6X,'THE ORBITAL OCCUPANCY IS',3XOUT1
2,11(12,A2)) OUT1
911 FORMAT ('0',3X,13,'.',3X,11(12,'=ML',4X)) OUT1
912 FORMAT (' ',10X,11(A8,1X)) OUT1
913 FORMAT(' '//5X,' L=',12,' ML=',12,' S=',F4.1,' MS=',F4.1//OUT1
1/5X,' THE POSSIBLE SLATERDETERMINANTS CORRESPONDING TO THE GIVEN OOUT1
2RBITAL OCCUPANCY AND VALUES OF ML AND MS ARE'//' ',6X,11(5X,12,A2 OUT1
3)) OUT1
914 FORMAT('- L=ML=',13,10X,'S=MS=',F5.1///' THERE EXISTS NO SLATOOUT1
1R WITH THE GIVEN ML AND MS VALUES'/' FOR THE ABOVE CONFIGURATION')OUT1
915 FORMAT('1') OUT1
RETURN OUT1
END OUT1
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) MAIN
COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),ISYMMAIN
.,FDUB MAIN
INTEGER INTNO2,QN(15),FDUB,INFO(4),ORB(3) MAIN
COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED MAIN
COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1 MAIN
COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,MAIN
.4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTLI2 MAIN
COMMON/THREE/FAC3(200),FHH3(5,5,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),INT3(6,200),INTNOMAIN
.3(3,100),LIM3,INTLI3,NULL3 MAIN
LOGICAL NULL2,NULL3(100),NULL4(100),CLOSED(3,4),LOGCOM(3) MAIN
COMMON/FOUR/FAC4(300),FHH4(5,5,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4),INT4(8,300),LIM4,NMAIN
.ULL4 MAIN
REAL*8 F(5,5,4),LH2,LHH2,LHH3,LHH4,S(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),L(5,5,4,4),OMAIN
.ENER(3,4),EXHH(3,4),ENERGY(3,4),COMV(3),COMPLV(3) MAIN
CALL LOGIOU(INFO,'2 ',&100) MAIN
FDUB=INFO(1) MAIN
12 CALL INPUT(ORB,NOBT,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,METHOD,INTLI2,INTLI3,QN,CHMAIN
.ARGE,WK,CLOSED,ORBEXP,EXPCOE,INT1,FAC1,INT2,FAC2,INT3,FAC3,INT4,FAMAIN
.C4,INTNO2,INTNO3,NULL2,NULL3,ITEFAC,IOPT,THRH,TAU) MAIN
ICOMPL=0 MAIN
11 CALL ONEINT(HH,S) MAIN
IF(IOPT.LT.1)INTLI2=0 MAIN
CALL OUTO(H,HH,S,EXPCOE,NOBT,ORB) MAIN
5 DO 20 ITER=1,ITEFAC MAIN
IF(ITER.NE.1)GOTO2 MAIN
DO 1 JA=1,3 MAIN
LOGCOM(JA)=ORB(JA).EQ.0 MAIN
1 COMPLV(JA)=0.D0 MAIN
DO 10 JA=1,3 MAIN
IF(ORB(JA).EQ.0)GOTO10 MAIN
CALL RENORM(NOBT(JA),ORB(JA),JA,EXPCOE,S) MAIN
10 CONTINUE MAIN
GOTO4 MAIN
2 COMV(1)=COMPLV(1) MAIN
COMV(2)=COMPLV(2)-COMV(1) MAIN
IF(COMV(2).LT.0.D0)COMV(2)=0.D0 MAIN
COMV(3)=COMPLV(3)-COMV(2)-COMV(1) MAIN
IF(COMV(3).LT.0.D0)COMV(3)=0.D0 MAIN
DO 3 JA=1,3 MAIN
LOGCOM(JA)=LOGCOM(JA).OR.(COMV(JA).LT.1.D-8) MAIN
3 LIMDI3=0 MAIN
4 LIMDI4=0 MAIN
COMPL=1.D0 MAIN
WRITE(8,900)ITER MAIN
LIM21=1 MAIN
IF(ICOMPL.EQ.1)LIM21=2

```


| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | DO 21 ISYM=1, LIM2 1 | MAIN |
| | NORB=ORB(ISYM) | MAIN |
| | IF(LOGCOM(ISYM))GOTO21 | MAIN |
| | IF(NORB.EQ.0)GOTO21 | MAIN |
| | NOB=NOBT(ISYM) | MAIN |
| | DO 30 JA=1, NOB | MAIN |
| | DO 30 JB=1, NOB | MAIN |
| | DO 30 JC=1, 4 | MAIN |
| | FH1(JA, JB, JC)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | FHH1(JA, JB, JC)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | FH2(JA, JB, JC)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | FHH2(JA, JB, JC)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | FHH3(JA, JB, JC)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | FHH4(JA, JB, JC)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | DO 30 JD=1, 4 | MAIN |
| | LH2(JA, JB, JC, JD)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | LHH2(JA, JB, JC, JD)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | LHH3(JA, JB, JC, JD)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| 30 | LHH4(JA, JB, JC, JD)=0.D0 | MAIN |
| | CALL OUT01(EXPCOE, NOB, NORB, ISYM) | MAIN |
| | CALL ONEEL(NOB, ISYM, H, HH) | MAIN |
| | CALL OUT1(FH1, FHH1, NORB, NOB, ISYM) | MAIN |
| | CALL TIME(1, 1) | MAIN |
| | CALL TWOELE | MAIN |
| | CALL TIME(1, 1) | MAIN |
| | CALL OUT2(FH2, FHH2, LH2, LHH2, NORB, NOB, 1, 1, ISYM) | MAIN |
| | IF(METHOD.EQ.1.OR.LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO31 | MAIN |
| | CALL THREEEL(LIMDI3, NORB, NOB) | MAIN |
| | CALL TIME(1, 1) | MAIN |
| | CALL OUT3(FHH3, LHH3, NORB, NOB, ISYM) | MAIN |
| | IF(LIM4.EQ.0)GOTO31 | MAIN |
| | CALL FOUREL(NORB, NOB, LIMDI4) | MAIN |
| | CALL TIME(1, 1) | MAIN |
| | CALL OUT4(FHH4, LHH4, NORB, NOB, 1, ISYM) | MAIN |
| 31 | CALL COMBIN(METHOD, ISYM, ORB, NOBT, FH1, FHH1, FH2, FHH2, FHH3, FHH4, LH2, LHH2, LHH3, LHH4, WK, EXPCOE, ENERGY, EXHH, TAU) | MAIN |
| | CALL TIME(1, 1) | MAIN |
| | CALL OUT4(F, L, NORB, NOB, 1, ISYM) | MAIN |
| C | HINZE IS THE ROUTINE EMPLOYING THE HINAE-ROOTHAAN METHOD | MAIN |
| C | DIAGO EMPLOYS NORMAL DIAGONALIZATION | MAIN |
| | CALL HINZE(EXPCOE, ISYM, ORB, COMPL) | MAIN |
| C | CALL DIAGO(EXPCOE, NOBT, ISYM, FH1, FH2, FHH1, FHH2, FHH3, FHH4, WK) | MAIN |
| | CALL TIME(1, 1) | MAIN |
| | WRITE(8, 902) COMPL | MAIN |
| | COMPLV(ISYM)=COMPL | MAIN |
| 902 | FORMAT('0 COMPL= ', 1PD8.1) | MAIN |
| | CALL RENORM(NOB, NORB, ISYM, EXPCOE, S) | MAIN |
| | CALL ENER(ISYM, EXPCOE, FH1, FH2, NOBT, ORB, ENERGY) | MAIN |
| | CALL EXVAHH(FHH1, FHH2, FHH3, FHH4, EXPCOE, ISYM, NOBT, ORB, EXHH) | MAIN |
| | CALL OUT01(EXPCOE, NOB, NORB, ISYM) | MAIN |
| 21 | CONTINUE | MAIN |
| | CALL OUTPUT(EXPCOE, ORBEXP, EXHH, ENERGY, WK, COMPL, ORB, NOBT, METHOD, ITEM, R, QN, ICOMPL, CHARGE) | MAIN |
| | CALL CNVRGC(EXPCOE, ITER, NOBT, ORB, &22) | MAIN |
| | IF(COMPL.LT.1.D-13)GOTO22 | MAIN |
| | IF(ITER.EQ.1)CALL OUT5(INTL12, INTNO2, NULL2, INTL13, INTNO3, NULL3) | MAIN |
| | CALL AITKEN(EXPCOE, ITER, NOBT, ORB) | MAIN |
| 20 | CALL REWIND(3) | MAIN |
| | IF(IOPT.EQ.0)GOTO23 | MAIN |
| | IF(IOPT.EQ.0)READ(5, 903) I I I | MAIN |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 903 | FORMAT(2014) | MAIN |
| | GOTO12 | MAIN |
| 22 | CALL REWIND(3) | MAIN |
| | I COMPL=I COMPL+1 | MAIN |
| | IF(I COMPL.EQ.1)GOTO5 | MAIN |
| 23 | IOPT=IOPT+1 | MAIN |
| | IF(IOPT.GT.1)GOTO12 | MAIN |
| | CALL OPTIM(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,METHOD,IOPT,LIM4,TAU) | MAIN |
| | GOTO11 | MAIN |
| 100 | WRITE(6,901) | MAIN |
| | STOP | MAIN |
| 900 | FORMAT('1 ITERATION NO. ',I3) | MAIN |
| 901 | FORMAT(' LOGIOU HAS WRONG RETURN') | MAIN |
| | DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBCHK,TRACE | MAIN |
| | END | MAIN |
| | SUBROUTINE INPUT(ORB,NOBT,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4,METHOD,INTLI2,INTLI3,INPT | INPT |
| | .,QN,CHARGE,WK,CLOSED,ORBEXP,EXPCOE,INT1,FAC1,INT2,FAC2,INT3,FAC3,INPT | INPT |
| | .NT4,FAC4,INTNO2,INTNO3,NULL2,NULL3,ITFA,IOPT,THRH,TAU) | INPT |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | INPT |
| | REAL*8 CHARGE,WK,ORBEXP(15),EXPCOE(5,10),FAC1(50),FAC2(100),FAC3(2 | INPT |
| | .00),FAC4(300) | INPT |
| | INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3),QN(15),INT1(50),INT2(4,100),INT3(6,200),INT | INPT |
| | .4(8,300),INTNO2(100),INTNO3(3,100) | INPT |
| | LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4),NULL2(100),NULL3(100),NULL4(100) | INPT |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | INPT |
| | READ(5,908,END=230)ORB,NOBT,ITFA,IOPT,IREAD,METHOD,INTLI2,INTLI3,N | INPT |
| | UM,IDEN | INPT |
| | TAU=0.D0 | INPT |
| | IF(METHOD.EQ.6)TAU=DFLOAT(NUM)/DFLOAT(IDEN) | INPT |
| | READ(5,908)QN | INPT |
| | READ(5,909)CHARGE,WK,THRH | INPT |
| | READ(5,913)CLOSED | INPT |
| | READ(5,909)ORBEXP | INPT |
| | READ(5,908)NORBT,ISTA,(INNO(JA),JA=1,NORBT),(INNOR(JB),JB=1,NORBT) | INPT |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NORBT | INPT |
| | READ(5,909)(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA)),JB=1,5) | INPT |
| 1 | CONTINUE | INPT |
| | READ(5,908)LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4 | INPT |
| | DO 5 JA=1,LIM1 | INPT |
| 5 | READ(5,900)INT1(JA),FAC1(JA) | INPT |
| | DO 6 JA=1,LIM2 | INPT |
| 6 | READ(5,910)(INT2(JB,JA),JB=1,4),FAC2(JA) | INPT |
| | IF(LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO81 | INPT |
| | DO 7 JA=1,LIM3 | INPT |
| 7 | READ(5,911)(INT3(JB,JA),JB=1,6),FAC3(JA) | INPT |
| | IF(LIM4.EQ.0)GOTO81 | INPT |
| | DO 8 JA=1,LIM4 | INPT |
| 8 | READ(5,912)(INT4(JB,JA),JB=1,8),FAC4(JA) | INPT |
| 81 | IF(IREAD.EQ.0)RETURN | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,902) | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,903)ORB,NOBT,ISTA,LIM1,LIM2,LIM3,LIM4 | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,914)INNO,INNOR | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,909)CHARGE,WK,THRH | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,914)ITFA,IREAD,METHOD,INTLI2,INTLI3 | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,915)QN | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,909)ORBEXP | INPT |
| | DO 82 JA=1,3 | INPT |
| | NO=ORB(JA) | INPT |
| | IF(NO.EQ.0)GOTO82 | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,909)((EXPCOE(JB,INNO(ISTA(JA)+JC)),JB=1,5),JC=1,NO) | INPT |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 82 | CONTINUE | |
| | DO 120 JA=1,LIM1 | INPT |
| 120 | WRITE(10,904)FAC1(JA),INT1(JA) | INPT |
| | DO 12 JA=1,LIM2 | INPT |
| 12 | WRITE(10,904)FAC2(JA),(INT2(JB,JA),JB=1,4) | INPT |
| | IF(METHOD.EQ.1.OR.LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO140 | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,905) | INPT |
| | DO 13 JA=1,LIM3 | INPT |
| 13 | WRITE(10,904)FAC3(JA),(INT3(JB,JA),JB=1,6) | INPT |
| | WRITE(10,905) | INPT |
| | DO 14 JA=1,LIM4 | INPT |
| 14 | WRITE(10,904)FAC4(JA),(INT4(JB,JA),JB=1,8) | INPT |
| 140 | IF(IREAD.EQ.1)RETURN | INPT |
| | READ(1'15000000,908)INTL12,INTL13 | INPT |
| | DO 15 JA=1,INTL12 | INPT |
| 15 | READ(1'(20000+JA)*1000,901)NULL2(JA),INTNO2(JA) | INPT |
| | IF(IREAD.EQ.2)RETURN | INPT |
| | DO 16 JA=1,INTL13 | INPT |
| 16 | READ(1'(30000+JA)*1000,901)NULL3(JA),(INTNO3(JB,JA),JB=1,3) | INPT |
| | RETURN | INPT |
| 230 | STOP | INPT |
| 900 | FORMAT(33X,13,3D25.15) | INPT |
| 901 | FORMAT(L4,4I4) | INPT |
| 902 | FORMAT('1') | INPT |
| 903 | FORMAT('0',3(3I3,3X),4I3) | INPT |
| 904 | FORMAT(' ',D20.10,10X,8I4) | INPT |
| 905 | FORMAT(///) | INPT |
| 908 | FORMAT(20I4) | INPT |
| 909 | FORMAT(5D15.7) | INPT |
| 910 | FORMAT(18X,2(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | INPT |
| 911 | FORMAT(9X,3(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | INPT |
| 912 | FORMAT(4(3X,2I3),3D25.15) | INPT |
| 913 | FORMAT(40L2) | INPT |
| 914 | FORMAT('0',2(10I3,5X)) | INPT |
| 915 | FORMAT('0',20I4) | INPT |
| | END | INPT |
| | SUBROUTINE OUT0(H,HH,S,EXPCOE,NOBT,ORB) | OUT1 |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),H(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),S(5,5,3),FH1(5,5,4),FHH1(5,5,4),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FHH3(5,5,4),FHH4(5,5,4),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,4,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4) | OUT1 |
| | INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3),INTNO2(100),INTNO3(3,100) | OUT1 |
| | INTEGER I2OLD/0/,I3OLD/0/,I4OLD/0/ | OUT1 |
| | LOGICAL NULL2(100),NULL3(100) | OUT1 |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(6,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 10 IS=1,3 | OUT1 |
| | IF(ORB(IS).EQ.0)GOTO10 | OUT1 |
| | NOB=NOBT(IS) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 11 JA=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 11 | WRITE(10,906)(S(JA,JB,IS),JB=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 20 JA=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 20 | WRITE(10,906)(H(JA,JB,IS),JB=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 30 JA=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 30 | WRITE(10,906)(HH(JA,JB,IS),JB=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| 10 | CONTINUE | OUT1 |
| | RETURN | OUT1 |
| | ENTRY OUT01(EXPCOE,NOB,NORB,ISYM) | OUT1 |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | WRITE(6,905) | OUT1 |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | DO 40 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| 40 | WRITE(6,907)(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)),JB=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | RETURN | OUT1 |
| | ENTRY OUT1(FH1,FHH1,NORB,NOB,ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 50 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 50 JB=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 50 | WRITE(10,906)(FH1(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 60 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 60 JB=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 60 | WRITE(10,906)(FHH1(JB,JC,JA),JC=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | RETURN | OUT1 |
| | ENTRY OUT2(FH2,FHH2,LH2,LHH2,NORB,NOB,NOL,NOF2,ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | DO 70 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 70 JB=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 70 | WRITE(10,906)(FH2(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | IF(NOF2.EQ.0)GOTO71 | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 80 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 80 JB=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 71 | IF(NOL.EQ.0)RETURN | OUT1 |
| 80 | WRITE(10,906)(FHH2(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 90 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 90 JB=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 90 JC=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 90 | WRITE(10,906)(LH2(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 100 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 100 JB=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 100 JC=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 100 | WRITE (10,906) (LHH2(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | RETURN | OUT1 |
| | ENTRY OUT3(FHH3,LHH3,NORB,NOB,ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | DO 120 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 120 JB=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 120 | WRITE(10,906)(FHH3(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 130 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 130 JB=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 130 JC=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 130 | WRITE(10,906)(LHH3(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | RETURN | OUT1 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | ENTRY OUT4(FHH4,LHH4,NORB,NOB,NOL4,ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 150 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 150 JB=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 150 | WRITE(10,906)(FHH4(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)),JC=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | IF(NOL4.EQ.0)RETURN | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 160 JA=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 160 JB=1,NORB | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(10,905) | OUT1 |
| | DO 160 JC=1,NOB | OUT1 |
| 160 | WRITE(10,906)(LHH4(JC,JD,INNOR(IST+JA),INNOR(IST+JB)),JD=1,NOB) | OUT1 |
| | RETURN | OUT1 |
| | ENTRY OUT5(I2NEW,INTNO2,NULL2,I3NEW,INTNO3,NULL3) | OUT1 |
| | WRITE(1'15000000,900)I2NEW,I3NEW | OUT1 |
| | IF(I2NEW.EQ.I2OLD)GOTO190 | OUT1 |
| | IST=I2OLD+1 | OUT1 |
| | I2OLD=I2NEW | OUT1 |
| | DO 180 JA=IST,I2NEW | OUT1 |
| 180 | WRITE(1'(20000+JA)*1000,901)NULL2(JA),INTNO2(JA) | OUT1 |
| 190 | IF(I3NEW.EQ.I3OLD)RETURN | OUT1 |
| | IST=I3OLD+1 | OUT1 |
| | I3OLD=I3NEW | OUT1 |
| | DO 200 JA=IST,I3NEW | OUT1 |
| 200 | WRITE(1'(30000+JA)*1000,901)NULL3(JA),(INTNO3(JB,JA),JB=1,3) | OUT1 |
| | RETURN | OUT1 |
| 900 | FORMAT(20I4) | OUT1 |
| 901 | FORMAT(L4,4I4) | OUT1 |
| 905 | FORMAT(///) | OUT1 |
| 906 | FORMAT(' ',5D20.10) | OUT1 |
| 907 | FORMAT(5D15.7) | OUT1 |
| | END | OUT1 |
| | SUBROUTINE ONEINT(HH,S) | ONEI |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | ONEI |
| | COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB | ONEI |
| | COMMON/PROPER/SRM1(5,5,3),SRP1(5,5,3),SRP2(5,5,3) | ONEI |
| | INTEGER QN(15),ISTA(3)/0,5,10/,FDUB,NOBT(3),IC(3)/' S-', ' P-', ' D-', | ONEI |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),S(5,5,3),VEC(5) | ONEI |
| | .,MAT(25) | ONEI |
| | DO 1 JA=1,3 | ONEI |
| | L=JA-1 | ONEI |
| | LIM=NOBT(JA) | ONEI |
| | IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO1 | ONEI |
| | DO 2 JB=1,LIM | ONEI |
| | N1B=QN(ISTA(JA)+JB) | ONEI |
| | OE1B=ORBEXP(ISTA(JA)+JB) | ONEI |
| | EN1B=ENMI(N1B,L,0,OE1B) | ONEI |
| | DO 2 JC=1,LIM | ONEI |
| | N1K=QN(ISTA(JA)+JC) | ONEI |
| | OE1K=ORBEXP(ISTA(JA)+JC) | ONEI |
| | EN1K=EN1B*ENMI(N1K,L,0,OE1K) | ONEI |
| | CALL ONEI(N1B,L,0,OE1B,N1K,L,0,OE1K,CHARGE,SE,HE,HHE,RM1,RP1,RP2) | ONEI |
| | SRM1(JB,JC,JA)=RM1*EN1K | ONEI |
| | SRP1(JB,JC,JA)=RP1*EN1K | ONEI |
| | SRP2(JB,JC,JA)=RP2*EN1K | ONEI |
| | S(JB,JC,JA)=SE*EN1K | ONEI |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | H(JB,JC,JA)=HE*ENIK | ONEI |
| 2 | HH(JB,JC,JA)=HHE*ENIK | ONEI |
| 1 | CONTINUE | ONEI |
| | RETURN | ONEI |
| C | COMPUTE THE VALUE OF THE DETERMINANT OF THE S-MATRICES | ONEI |
| 999 | DO 3 JA=1,3 | ONEI |
| | NOB=NOBT(JA) | ONEI |
| | IF(NOB.EQ.0)GOTO3 | ONEI |
| C | FILL UP THE MATRIX FOR USE IN GAUSS | ONEI |
| | DO 4 JB=1,NOB | ONEI |
| | VEC(JB)=DFLOAT(JB) | ONEI |
| | IND=(JB-1)*NOB | ONEI |
| | DO 4 JC=1,NOB | ONEI |
| 4 | MAT(IND+JB)=S(JB,JC,JA) | ONEI |
| | CALL GAUSS(MAT,VEC,NOB) | ONEI |
| C | COMPUTE THE DETERMINANT | ONEI |
| | DET=1.D0 | ONEI |
| | DO 5 JB=1,NOB | ONEI |
| 5 | DET=DET*MAT((JB-1)*NOB+JB) | ONEI |
| | WRITE(6,900)IC(JA),DET | ONEI |
| 3 | CONTINUE | ONEI |
| | RETURN | ONEI |
| 900 | FORMAT(' THE VALUE OF THE DETERMINANT OF THE S-MATRIX FOR',A4,'OR | ONEI |
| | .BITAL IS',1PD12.3) | ONEI |
| | END | ONEI |
| | SUBROUTINE RENORM(NOB,NORB,ISYM,EXPCOE,S) | NORM |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),S(5,5,3),SV(10),EM(10),R1(4,5) | NORM |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | NORM |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | NORM |
| C | MULTIPLY CMAT*S | NORM |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NORB | NORM |
| | DO 1 JB=1,NOB | NORM |
| | R1(JA,JB)=0.D0 | NORM |
| | DO 1 JC=1,NOB | NORM |
| 1 | R1(JA,JB)=R1(JA,JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*S(JC,JB,ISYM) | NORM |
| C | MULTIPLY R1*CMAT | NORM |
| | DO 2 JA=1,NORB | NORM |
| | DO 2 JB=1,JA | NORM |
| | IJ=JB+JA*(JA-1)/2 | NORM |
| | SV(IJ)=0.D0 | NORM |
| | DO 2 JC=1,NOB | NORM |
| 2 | SV(IJ)=SV(IJ)+R1(JA,JC)*EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JB)) | NORM |
| C | RENORMALIZE SV | NORM |
| | CALL SOMS(NORB,SV,EM) | NORM |
| C | COMPUTE THE RENORMALIZED STARTING VECTORS | NORM |
| C | MULTIPLY EM*CMAT | NORM |
| | DO 3 JA=1,NORB | NORM |
| | DO 3 JB=1,NOB | NORM |
| | R1(JA,JB)=0.D0 | NORM |
| | DO 3 JC=1,JA | NORM |
| 3 | R1(JA,JB)=R1(JA,JB)+EM(JC+JA*(JA-1)/2)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JC)) | NORM |
| C | PUT R1 INTO EXPCOE | NORM |
| | DO 4 JA=1,NORB | NORM |
| | DO 4 JB=1,NOB | NORM |
| 4 | EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA))=R1(JA,JB) | NORM |
| | RETURN | NORM |
| | END | ONEE |
| | SUBROUTINE ONEEL(NOB,ISYM,H,HH) | ONEE |
| C | SETS UP THE ONEELECTRON MATRICES | ONEE |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | ONEE |

| | |
|---|------|
| REAL*8 H(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3) | ONEE |
| COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1 | ONEE |
| INTEGER SYMCHE,ORB(3),NOBT(3) | ONEE |
| DO 2 JA=1,LIM1 | ONEE |
| I1B=INT1(JA) | ONEE |
| IF(SYMCHE(I1B).NE.ISYM)GOTO2 | ONEE |
| GOTO(4,5,4,4,4,6,5,5,5,4,4,4,4,4,7,6,6,6,5,5,5,5,5),I1B | ONEE |
| JM1=1 | ONEE |
| GOTO8 | ONEE |
| JM1=2 | ONEE |
| GOTO8 | ONEE |
| JM1=3 | ONEE |
| GOTO8 | ONEE |
| JM1=4 | ONEE |
| DO 3 JB=1,NOB | ONEE |
| DO 3 JC=1,NOB | ONEE |
| FH1(JB,JC,JM1)=FH1(JB,JC,JM1)+H(JB,JC,ISYM)*FAC1(JA) | ONEE |
| FHH1(JB,JC,JM1)=FHH1(JB,JC,JM1)+HH(JB,JC,ISYM)*FAC1(JA) | ONEE |
| CONTINUE | ONEE |
| RETURN | ONEE |
| END | ONEE |
| SUBROUTINE TWOELE | TWOE |
| IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | TWOE |
| COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) | TWOE |
| COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB | TWOE |
| COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,JTWOE | TWOE |
| .MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP | TWOE |
| COMMON/TWO/FH2,FHH2,FAC2,LH2,LHH2,INT2,INTNO2,NULL2,LIM2,INTLI2 | TWOE |
| COMMON/INTRA2/INTEG1,INTEG2 | TWOE |
| REAL*8 INTEG1(5,5,5,5),INTEG2(5,5,5,5),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2TWOE | TWOE |
| .(100),H(5,5,3),EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,4,4) TWOE | TWOE |
| INTEGER SYMCHE,INT2(4,100),IV(4),IM2(4,2)/1,2,3,4,3,4,1,2/,NOBT(3)TWOE | TWOE |
| .,INTNO2(100),QN(15),FDUB | TWOE |
| LOGICAL LS1,NULL2(100),RC,CHL1 | TWOE |
| DO 1 JA=1,LIM2 | TWOE |
| CHL1=.FALSE. | TWOE |
| DO 2 JB=1,2 | TWOE |
| I1=INT2(IM2(1,JB),JA) | TWOE |
| IF(SYMCHE(I1).NE.ISYM)GOTO2 | TWOE |
| I2=INT2(IM2(2,JB),JA) | TWOE |
| J1=INT2(IM2(3,JB),JA) | TWOE |
| J2=INT2(IM2(4,JB),JA) | TWOE |
| CALL SPLIT2(NOBT,ISY1B,ISY2B) | TWOE |
| LS1=ISY1B.NE.ISY2B | TWOE |
| IF(CHL1)GOTO6 | TWOE |
| CHL1=.TRUE. | TWOE |
| CALL TWINT(1,1,2,3,4,RC) | TWOE |
| IF(RC)GOTO1 | TWOE |
| DO 3 JE=1,LIMJ | TWOE |
| IV(IDAR(3,1))=JE | TWOE |
| EXPE=EXPCOE(JE,JEXP)*FAC2(JA) | TWOE |
| DO 3 JF=1,LIMJ | TWOE |
| IV(IDAR(4,1))=JF | TWOE |
| EXP=EXPE*EXPCOE(JF,JEXP) | TWOE |
| EXPL1=FAC2(JA)*EXPCOE(JF,JEXP) | TWOE |
| DO 3 JC=1,LIMI | TWOE |
| IV(IDAR(1,1))=JC | TWOE |
| DO 3 JD=1,LIMI | TWOE |
| IV(IDAR(2,1))=JD | TWOE |
| EXPL=EXPL1*EXPCOE(JD,IEXP) | TWOE |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | X1=INTEG1(IV(1),IV(2),IV(3),IV(4)) | TWOE |
| | FH2(JC,JD,JMI)=FH2(JC,JD,JMI)+EXP*X1 | TWOE |
| | X2=INTEG2(IV(1),IV(2),IV(3),IV(4)) | TWOE |
| | FHH2(JC,JD,JMI)=FHH2(JC,JD,JMI)+EXP*X2 | TWOE |
| | IF(LS1)GOTO3 | TWOE |
| | LH2(JC,JE,JMI,JMJ)=LH2(JC,JE,JMI,JMJ)+EXPL*X1 | TWOE |
| | LHH2(JC,JE,JMI,JMJ)=LHH2(JC,JE,JMI,JMJ)+EXPL*X2 | TWOE |
| 3 | CONTINUE | TWOE |
| 2 | CONTINUE | TWOE |
| 1 | CONTINUE | TWOE |
| | RETURN | TWOE |
| | END | TWOE |
| | SUBROUTINE TWINT(INDEX,I1,I2,I3,I4,RC) | TWIN |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | TWIN |
| | COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) | TWIN |
| | COMMON/INTRA2/INTEG1,INTEG2 | TWIN |
| | COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB | TWIN |
| | COMMON/TWO/FH2,FHH2,FAC2,LH2,LHH2,INT2,INTNO2,NULL2,LIM2,INTLI2 | TWIN |
| | REAL*8 INTEG1(5,5,5,5),INTEG2(5,5,5,5),ORBEXP(15),EXPCOE(5,10),H(5 | TWIN |
| | .,5,3),FAC2(100),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,4,4) | TWIN |
| | INTEGER QN(15),ISTA(3)/0,5,10/,NOBT(3),FDUB,INFO(4),INTNO2(100),INT | TWIN |
| | .T2(4,100) | TWIN |
| | LOGICAL LSYM,NULL2(100),RC | TWIN |
| | INTEGER*2 LEN/5000/ | TWIN |
| | NULI1=0 | TWIN |
| | IF(INDEX.GT.1)GOTO6 | TWIN |
| | CALL SYMAS3(NOBT,4) | TWIN |
| | IF(INTLI2.EQ.0)GOTO2 | TWIN |
| | DO 1 JA=1,INTLI2 | TWIN |
| | IF(INTNO2(JA).EQ.IDAR(1,8))GOTO3 | TWIN |
| | CONTINUE | TWIN |
| | INTLI2=INTLI2+1 | TWIN |
| | IF(INTLI2.LE.100)GOTO4 | TWIN |
| | WRITE(6,900) | TWIN |
| 900 | FORMAT(' DIMENSION OF INTNO2 EXCEEDED') | TWIN |
| | STOP | TWIN |
| 4 | INTNO2(INTLI2)=IDAR(1,8) | TWIN |
| 6 | LIM1B=IDAR(I1,4) | TWIN |
| | L1B=IDAR(I1,5) | TWIN |
| | M1B=IDAR(I1,6) | TWIN |
| | I1B=ISTA(IDAR(I1,7)) | TWIN |
| | LIM1K=IDAR(I2,4) | TWIN |
| | L1K=IDAR(I2,5) | TWIN |
| | M1K=IDAR(I2,6) | TWIN |
| | I1K=ISTA(IDAR(I2,7)) | TWIN |
| | LIM2B=IDAR(I3,4) | TWIN |
| | L2B=IDAR(I3,5) | TWIN |
| | M2B=IDAR(I3,6) | TWIN |
| | I2B=ISTA(IDAR(I3,7)) | TWIN |
| | LIM2K=IDAR(I4,4) | TWIN |
| | L2K=IDAR(I4,5) | TWIN |
| | M2K=IDAR(I4,6) | TWIN |
| | I2K=ISTA(IDAR(I4,7)) | TWIN |
| | F1=1.D0 | TWIN |
| | F2=1.D0 | TWIN |
| | IF(IDAR(I1,2).NE.IDAR(I2,2))F1=0.D0 | TWIN |
| | IF(IDAR(I3,2).NE.IDAR(I4,2))F2=0.D0 | TWIN |
| | DO 5 JA=1,LIM1B | TWIN |
| | N1B=QN(I1B+JA) | TWIN |
| | OE1B=ORBEXP(I1B+JA) | TWIN |


```

EN1B=ENMI(N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B)
DO 5 JB=1,LIM1K
N1K=QN(I1K+JB)
OE1K=ORBEXP(I1K+JB)
EN1K=EN1B*ENMI(N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K)
H1=F1*H(JA,JB,IDAR(I1,7))
DO 5 JC=1,LIM2B
N2B=QN(I2B+JC)
OE2B=ORBEXP(I2B+JC)
EN2B=EN1K*ENMI(N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B)
DO 5 JD=1,LIM2K
N2K=QN(I2K+JD)
OE2K=ORBEXP(I2K+JD)
EN2K=EN2B*ENMI(N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K)
H2=F2*H(JC,JD,IDAR(I3,7))
X1=EN2K*REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,
.N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0)
X2=REPI(2,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N2K,L
.2K,M2K,OE2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0)
CALL HR(N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N2K,L2K
.,M2K,OE2K,CHARGE,X3,X4)
INTEG1(JA,JB,JC,JD)=X1
X7=2.D0*H1*H2+(X3+X4+X2)*EN2K
INTEG2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=X7
IF(X1.EQ.0.D0)NULI1=NULI1+1
MULT=LIM1B*LIM1K*LIM2B*LIM2K
IF(NULI1.LT.MULT)GOTO7
NULL2(INTLI2)=.TRUE.
RC=.TRUE.
RETURN
RC=.FALSE.
NULL2(INTLI2)=.FALSE.
CALL NOTE(FDUB,INFO)
WRITE(1'(2000+INTLI2)*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4)
CALL WRITE(INTEG1,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)
CALL NOTE(FDUB,INFO)
WRITE(1'(2500+INTLI2)*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4)
CALL WRITE(INTEG2,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)
RETURN
RC=NULL2(JA)
IF(RC)RETURN
READ(1'(2000+JA)*1000)INFO
CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1)
CALL READ(INTEG1,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)
READ(1'(2500+JA)*1000)INFO
CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1)
CALL READ(INTEG2,LEN,0,LNR,2,&100)
RETURN
WRITE(6,901)
STOP
901 FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN IN I/O ROUT')
END
SUBROUTINE THREE(LIMDI3,NORB,NOB)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)
COMMON/THREE/FAC3(200),FHH3(5,5,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),INT3(6,200),INTNOHRE
.3(3,100),LIM3,INTLI3,NULL3(100)
COMMON/DENSI3/DIJ(15,15),DIK(15,15),DJK(15,15),CDIJK(5,5,15),CDIKJTHRE
.(5,5,15),CDJKI(5,5,15)
COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB

```



```
COMMON/INTRA3/INTEG
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,JTHRE
.MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP
LOGICAL NULL3,LOI,LOJ,LOK,WDH/.FALSE./
INTEGER QN(15),NOBT(3),FDUB,IV(6),SYMCHE
REAL*8 INTEG(5,5,5,5,5,5),ORBEXP(15),EXPCOE(5,10),LHH3,H(5,5,3)
IJN(I,J)=MINO(I,J)+(MAXO(I,J)*(MAXO(I,J)-1))/2
IF(WDH)GOTO14
WDH=.TRUE.
DO 13 JA=1,100
NULL3(JA)=.FALSE.
DO 1 JA=1,LIM3
IF(NULL3(JA))GOTO1
I1=INT3(1,JA)
I2=INT3(2,JA)
J1=INT3(3,JA)
J2=INT3(4,JA)
K1=INT3(5,JA)
K2=INT3(6,JA)
CALL SYM34(NOBT,LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOK,ISYM,&1,3)
IF(INTLI3.EQ.0)GOTO3
DO 2 JB=1,INTLI3
IF(INTNO3(1,JB).NE.IDAR(1,3))GOTO2
IF(INTNO3(2,JB).NE.IDAR(3,3))GOTO2
IF(INTNO3(3,JB).NE.IDAR(5,3))GOTO2
READ(1'(3000+JB)*1000)INFO
CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1)
READ(2)INTEG
GOTO5
CONTINUE
INTLI3=INTLI3+1
INTNO3(1,INTLI3)=IDAR(1,3)
INTNO3(2,INTLI3)=IDAR(3,3)
INTNO3(3,INTLI3)=IDAR(5,3)
CALL TINT3(INTLI3,NULL3,RC)
IF(NULL3(INTLI3))GOTO1
CALL DENS3(LIMDI3,EXPCOE)
ASSIGN 8 TO ICASE
IF(LOJ)ASSIGN 7 TO ICASE
IF(LOI)ASSIGN 6 TO ICASE
DO 4 IB=1,LIMI
IV(1)=IB
DO 4 IK=1,LIMI
IV(2)=IK
IBK=IJN(IB,IK)
DO 4 JB=1,LIMJ
IV(3)=JB
DO 4 JK=1,LIMJ
IV(4)=JK
JBK=IJN(JB,JK)
DO 4 KB=1,LIMK
IV(5)=KB
DO 4 KK=1,LIMK
IV(6)=KK
KBK=IJN(KB,KK)
X1=(INTEG(IV(IDAR(1,1)),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(3,1)),IV(IDAR(4,1)),
.IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1))))*FAC3(JA)
GOTOICASE,(6,7,8)
FHH3(IB,IK,JMI)=FHH3(IB,IK,JMI)+X1*DJK(JBK,KBK)
LHH3(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IB,JK,KBK)
```


| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | LHH3(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IB,JB,KBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IK,JB,KBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH3(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)+X1*CDIJK(IK,JK,KBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIKJ(IB,KB,JBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIKJ(IB,KB,JBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIKJ(IK,KB,JBK) | THRE |
| 7 | LHH3(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH3(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)+X1*CDIKJ(IK,KB,JBK) | THRE |
| | FHH3(JB,JK,JMJ)=FHH3(JB,JK,JMJ)+X1*DIK(IBK,KBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH3(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)+X1*CDJKI(JB,KB,IBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH3(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)+X1*CDJKI(JB,KB,IBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH3(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)+X1*CDJKI(JK,KB,IBK) | THRE |
| | LHH3(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH3(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)+X1*CDJKI(JK,KB,IBK) | THRE |
| 8 | FHH3(KB,KB,JMK)=FHH3(KB,KB,JMK)+X1*DIJ(IBK,JBK) | THRE |
| 4 | CONTINUE | THRE |
| 1 | CONTINUE | THRE |
| | DO 10 JA=1,NORB | THRE |
| | DO 11 JB=1,NOB | THRE |
| | DO 11 JC=1,JB | THRE |
| | FHH3(JB,JC,JA)=0.5D0*(FHH3(JB,JC,JA)+FHH3(JC,JB,JA)) | THRE |
| | FHH3(JC,JB,JA)=FHH3(JB,JC,JA) | THRE |
| 11 | LHH3(JB,JC,JA,JA)=(LHH3(JB,JC,JA,JA)+LHH3(JC,JB,JA,JA))*0.25D0 | THRE |
| | LHH3(JC,JB,JA,JA)=LHH3(JB,JC,JA,JA) | THRE |
| | IS=JA+1 | THRE |
| | IF(IS.GT.NORB)RETURN | THRE |
| | DO 12 JB=IS,NORB | THRE |
| | DO 12 JC=1,NOB | THRE |
| | DO 12 JD=1,NOB | THRE |
| 12 | LHH3(JD,JC,JA,JB)=LHH3(JD,JC,JA,JB)*0.25D0 | THRE |
| 10 | LHH3(JC,JD,JB,JA)=LHH3(JD,JC,JA,JB) | THRE |
| | CONTINUE | THRE |
| | RETURN | THRE |
| | END | THRE |
| | SUBROUTINE TINT3(INTLI3,NULL3,RC) | TINT |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | TINT |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),INTEG(5,5,5,5,5,5),INTEG1(5,5,5,5), | TINT |
| | H(5,5,3),INTEG2(5,5,5,5),INTEG3(5,5,5,5),LH2,LHH2 | TINT |
| | INTEGER QN(15),NOBT(3),FDUB,INFO(4) | TINT |
| | COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE,ORBEXP,H,CHARGE,QN,NOBT,ISYM,FDUB | TINT |
| | COMMON/INTRA3/INTEG | TINT |
| | COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) | TINT |
| | COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5, | TINT |
| | .5,4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTLI2 | TINT |
| | LOGICAL RC1,RC2,RC3,RC,NULL2,NULL3(100) | TINT |
| | INTEGER*2 LEN1/5000/ | TINT |
| | NULI=0 | TINT |
| | DO 4 JA=2,6,2 | TINT |
| | DO 5 JB=1,INTLI2 | TINT |
| | IF(INTNO2(JB).NE.IDAR(JA,3))GOTO5 | TINT |
| | IF(NULL2(JB))GOTO51 | TINT |
| | READ(1'(2000+JB)*1000)INFO | TINT |
| | CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1) | TINT |
| | IF(JA-4)6,7,8 | TINT |
| 6 | CALL READ(INTEG1,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) | TINT |
| | RC1=.FALSE. | TINT |
| | GOTO4 | TINT |
| 7 | CALL READ(INTEG2,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) | TINT |
| | RC2=.FALSE. | TINT |
| | GOTO4 | TINT |
| 8 | CALL READ(INTEG3,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) | TINT |
| | RC3=.FALSE. | TINT |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | GOTO4 | TINT |
| 51 | IF(JA-4)52,53,54 | TINT |
| 52 | RC1=.TRUE. | TINT |
| | GOTO4 | TINT |
| 53 | RC2=.TRUE. | TINT |
| | GOTO4 | TINT |
| 54 | RC3=.TRUE. | TINT |
| | GOTO4 | TINT |
| 5 | CONTINUE | TINT |
| | INTLI2=INTLI2+1 | TINT |
| | IF(INTLI2.LE.100)GOTO10 | TINT |
| | WRITE(8,901) | TINT |
| 901 | FORMAT(' MORE THAN 100 2-EL-INTS IN TRINT') | TINT |
| | STOP | TINT |
| 10 | INTNO2(INTLI2)=IDAR(JA,3) | TINT |
| | IF(JA-4)11,12,13 | TINT |
| 11 | CALL TWINT(3,3,4,5,6,RC1) | TINT |
| | IF(RC1)GOTO4 | TINT |
| | GOTO14 | TINT |
| 12 | CALL TWINT(3,1,2,5,6,RC2) | TINT |
| | IF(RC2)GOTO4 | TINT |
| | GOTO14 | TINT |
| 13 | CALL TWINT(3,1,2,3,4,RC3) | TINT |
| | IF(RC3)GOTO4 | TINT |
| 14 | READ(1'(2000+INTLI2)*1000)INFO | TINT |
| | CALL POINT(FDUB,INFO,1) | TINT |
| | IF(JA-4)15,16,17 | TINT |
| 15 | CALL READ(INTEG1,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) | TINT |
| | GOTO4 | TINT |
| 16 | CALL READ(INTEG2,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) | TINT |
| | GOTO4 | TZNT |
| 17 | CALL READ(INTEG3,LEN1,0,LNR,2,&100) | TINT |
| 4 | CONTINUE | TINT |
| 3 | F1=2.D0 | TINT |
| | F2=2.D0 | TINT |
| | F3=2.D0 | TINT |
| | IF(IDAR(1,2).NE.IDAR(2,2).OR.RC1)F1=0.D0 | TINT |
| | IF(IDAR(3,2).NE.IDAR(4,2).OR.RC2)F2=0.D0 | TINT |
| | IF(IDAR(5,2).NE.IDAR(6,2).OR.RC3)F3=0.D0 | TINT |
| | LIM1B=IDAR(1,4) | TINT |
| | L1B=IDAR(1,5) | TINT |
| | M1B=IDAR(1,6) | TINT |
| | IB1=(IDAR(1,7)-1)*5 | TINT |
| | LIM1K=IDAR(2,4) | TINT |
| | L1K=IDAR(2,5) | TINT |
| | M1K=IDAR(2,6) | TINT |
| | IK1=(IDAR(2,7)-1)*5 | TINT |
| | LIM2B=IDAR(3,4) | TINT |
| | L2B=IDAR(3,5) | TINT |
| | M2B=IDAR(3,6) | TINT |
| | IB2=(IDAR(3,7)-1)*5 | TINT |
| | LIM2K=IDAR(4,4) | TINT |
| | L2K=IDAR(4,5) | TINT |
| | M2K=IDAR(4,6) | TINT |
| | IK2=(IDAR(4,7)-1)*5 | TINT |
| | LIM3B=IDAR(5,4) | TINT |
| | L3B=IDAR(5,5) | TINT |
| | M3B=IDAR(5,6) | TINT |
| | IB3=(IDAR(5,7)-1)*5 | TINT |
| | LIM3K=IDAR(6,4) | TINT |


```

L3K=IDAR(6,5)
M3K=IDAR(6,6)
IK3=(IDAR(6,7)-1)*5
DO 1 JA=1,LIM1B
N1B=QN(IB1+JA)
OE1B=ORBEXP(IB1+JA)
EN1B=ENMI(N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B)
DO 1 JB=1,LIM1K
N1K=QN(IK1+JB)
OE1K=ORBEXP(IK1+JB)
EN1K=EN1B*ENMI(N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K)
H1=F1*H(JA,JB,IDAR(1,7))
DO 1 JC=1,LIM2B
N2B=QN(IB2+JC)
OE2B=ORBEXP(IB2+JC)
EN2B=EN1K*ENMI(N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B)
DO 1 JD=1,LIM2K
N2K=QN(IK2+JD)
OE2K=ORBEXP(IK2+JD)
EN2K=EN2B*ENMI(N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K)
H2=F2*H(JC,JD,IDAR(3,7))
X6A=INTEG3(JA,JB,JC,JD)*F3
DO 1 JE=1,LIM3B
N3B=QN(IB3+JE)
OE3B=ORBEXP(IB3+JE)
EN3B=EN2K*ENMI(N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B)
DO 1 JF=1,LIM3K
N3K=QN(IK3+JF)
OE3K=ORBEXP(IK3+JF)
EN3K=EN3B*ENMI(N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K)
THE INTEGRALS ARE ARRANGED AS:
X1=(1/R21)*(1/R13)      X2=(1/R12)*(1/R23)      X3=(1/R31)*(1/R12)
X4=(1/R13)*(1/R32)      X5=(1/R32)*(1/R21)      X6=(1/R23)*(1/R31)
X1=REPI(3,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K,N3K,
.3K,M3K,OE3K,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K)
X2=REPI(3,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N3K,
.3K,M3K,OE3K,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K)
X3=REPI(3,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K,N2K,
.2K,M2K,OE2K,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K)
X4=REPI(3,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,OE1K,N2K,
.2K,M2K,OE2K,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K)
X5=REPI(3,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K,N1K,
.1K,M1K,OE1K,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K)
X6=REPI(3,N2B,L2B,M2B,OE2B,N1B,L1B,M1B,OE1B,N2K,L2K,M2K,OE2K,N1K,
.1K,M1K,OE1K,N3B,L3B,M3B,OE3B,N3K,L3K,M3K,OE3K)
X7=H1*INTEG1(JC,JD,JE,JF)
X8=H2*INTEG2(JA,JB,JE,JF)
X9=X6A*H(JE,JF,IDAR(5,7))
X=EN3K*(X1+X2+X3+X4+X5+X6)+X7+X8+X9
INTEG(JA,JB,JC,JD,JE,JF)=X
IF(X.EQ.0.D0)NULI=NULI+1
RC=.TRUE.
IF(NULI.LT.LIM1B*LIM1K*LIM2B*LIM2K*LIM3B*LIM3K)RC=.FALSE.
NULL3(INTLI3)=RC
IF(RC)RETURN
CALL NOTE(FDUB,INFO)
WRITE(1'(3000+INTLI3)*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4)
WRITE(2)INTEG
RETURN
WRITE(6,900)

```


| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | STOP | TINT |
| 900 | FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN IN I/O ROUT') | TINT |
| | END | TINT |
| | SUBROUTINE DENS3(LIMDI3,EXPCOE) | DNS3 |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | DNS3 |
| | COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,J | DNS3 |
| | DK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP | DNS3 |
| | COMMON/DENS13/DIJ(15,15),DIK(15,15),DJK(15,15),CDIJK(5,5,15),CDIKJ | DNS3 |
| | (5,5,15),CDJKI(5,5,15) | DNS3 |
| | EQUIVALENCE(LIMV(1),LIM1),(IXV(1),IEXP) | DNS3 |
| | INTEGER INFO(4),FDU3,LIMV(3),IXV(3),INXV(50) | DNS3 |
| | INTEGER*2 LEN2/1800/,LEN3/3000/ | DNS3 |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10) | DNS3 |
| | LOGICAL WDH/.FALSE./ | DNS3 |
| | IJN(1,J)=1+(J*(J-1))/2 | DNS3 |
| | IF(WDH)GOTO1 | DNS3 |
| | WDH=.TRUE. | DNS3 |
| | CALL LOGIOU(INFO,'3',&100) | DNS3 |
| | FDU3=INFO(1) | DNS3 |
| 1 | DO 2 JA=1,2 | DNS3 |
| | IS=JA+1 | DNS3 |
| | DO 3 JB=IS,3 | DNS3 |
| | INDEX=100*IXV(JA)+10*IXV(JB) | DNS3 |
| | IF(LIMDI3.EQ.0)GOTO4 | DNS3 |
| | DO 5 JD=1,LIMDI3 | DNS3 |
| | IF(INXV(JD).EQ.INDEX)GOTO3 | DNS3 |
| 5 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| 4 | LIMDI3=LIMDI3+1 | DNS3 |
| | IF(LIMDI3.GT.50)GOTO102 | DNS3 |
| | INXV(LIMDI3)=INDEX | DNS3 |
| | LIM1=LIMV(JA) | DNS3 |
| | LIM2=LIMV(JB) | DNS3 |
| | IX1=IXV(JA) | DNS3 |
| | IX2=IXV(JB) | DNS3 |
| | DO 6 JB1=1,LIM1 | DNS3 |
| | DO 6 JK1=1,JB1 | DNS3 |
| | JBK1=IJN(JK1,JB1) | DNS3 |
| | EXP1=EXPCOE(JB1,IX1)*EXPCOE(JK1,IX1) | DNS3 |
| | DO 6 JB2=1,LIM2 | DNS3 |
| | EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JB2,IX2) | DNS3 |
| | DO 6 JK2=1,JB2 | DNS3 |
| | JBK2=IJN(JK2,JB2) | DNS3 |
| 6 | DIJ(JBK1,JBK2)=EXP2*EXPCOE(JK2,IX2) | DNS3 |
| | CALL NOTE(FDU3,INFO) | DNS3 |
| | WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) | DNS3 |
| | CALL WRITE(DIJ,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| 3 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| 2 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| C | THE 2-VECTOR DENSITY MATRICES ARE COMPUTED | DNS3 |
| | DO 10 JA=1,2 | DNS3 |
| | IS=JA+1 | DNS3 |
| | DO 11 JB=IS,3 | DNS3 |
| | JC=JB-JA | DNS3 |
| | IF(JA.EQ.1.AND.JC.EQ.1)JC=3 | DNS3 |
| | IX1=IXV(JA) | DNS3 |
| | IX2=IXV(JB) | DNS3 |
| | IX3=IXV(JC) | DNS3 |
| | INDEX=IX1*100+IX2*10+IX3 | DNS3 |
| | DO 12 JD=1,LIMDI3 | DNS3 |
| | IF(INDEX.EQ.INXV(JD))GOTO11 | DNS3 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 12 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| | LIMDI3=LIMDI3+1 | DNS3 |
| | IF(LIMDI3.GT.50)GOTO102 | DNS3 |
| | INXV(LIMDI3)=INDEX | DNS3 |
| | LIM1=LIMV(JA) | DNS3 |
| | LIM2=LIMV(JB) | DNS3 |
| | LIM3=LIMV(JC) | DNS3 |
| | DO 13 JD=1,LIM1 | DNS3 |
| | DO 13 JE=1,LIM2 | DNS3 |
| | EXP1=EXPCOE(JD,IX1)*EXPCOE(JE,IX2) | DNS3 |
| | DO 13 JF=1,LIM3 | DNS3 |
| | EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JF,IX3) | DNS3 |
| | DO 13 JG=1,JF | DNS3 |
| | JFG=IJN(JG,JF) | DNS3 |
| 13 | CDIJK(JD,JE,JFG)=EXP2*EXPCOE(JG,IX3) | DNS3 |
| | CALL NOTE(FDU3,INFO) | DNS3 |
| | WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) | DNS3 |
| | CALL WRITE(CDIJK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| 11 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| 10 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| C | THE DENSITY MATRICES TO BE USED ARE READ IN | DNS3 |
| | DO 14 JA=1,2 | DNS3 |
| | IS=JA+1 | DNS3 |
| | DO 15 JB=IS,3 | DNS3 |
| | JC=JB-JA | DNS3 |
| | IF(JA.EQ.1.AND.JC.EQ.1)JC=3 | DNS3 |
| | INDEX=IXV(JA)*100+IXV(JB)*10 | DNS3 |
| | READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO | DNS3 |
| | CALL POINT(FDU3,INFO,1) | DNS3 |
| | IF(JC-2)18,17,16 | DNS3 |
| 16 | CALL READ(DIJ,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| | GOTO19 | DNS3 |
| 17 | CALL READ(DIK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| | GOTO19 | DNS3 |
| 18 | CALL READ(DJK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| 19 | INDEX=IXV(JA)*100+IXV(JB)*10+IXV(JC) | DNS3 |
| | READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO | DNS3 |
| | CALL POINT(FDU3,INFO,1) | DNS3 |
| | IF(JC-2)22,21,20 | DNS3 |
| 20 | CALL READ(CDIJK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| | GOTO15 | DNS3 |
| 21 | CALL READ(CDIKJ,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| | GOTO15 | DNS3 |
| 22 | CALL READ(CDJKI,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&101) | DNS3 |
| 15 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| 14 | CONTINUE | DNS3 |
| | RETURN | DNS3 |
| 100 | WRITE(6,900) | DNS3 |
| | STOP | DNS3 |
| 101 | WRITE(6,901) | DNS3 |
| | STOP | DNS3 |
| 102 | WRITE(6,902) | DNS3 |
| | STOP | DNS3 |
| 900 | FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN FROM LOGIOU') | DNS3 |
| 901 | FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN FROM I/O-ROUTINES IN DENS3') | DNS3 |
| 902 | FORMAT(' DIMENSION OF INXV IN DENS3 EXCEEDED') | DNS3 |
| | END | FOUR |
| | SUBROUTINE FOUREL(NORB,NOB,LIMDIX) | FOUR |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | |
| | COMMON/FOUR/FAC4(300),FMH4(5,5,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4),INT4(8,300),LIM4,NFOUR | |


```

.ULL4(100)
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JM1,JMJ,JFOUR
MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP
COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),ISYMF
,FDUB
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)
COMMON/DENSIT/DIJK(15,15,15),DIJL(15,15,15),DIKL(15,15,15),DJKL(15,15,15),DIJ(15,15),DIK(15,15),DIL(15,15),DJK(15,15),DJL(15,15),DKL(15,15),CIJ(5,5),CIK(5,5),CIL(5,5),CJK(5,5),CJL(5,5),CKL(5,5)
LOGICAL NULL4,LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOL,WDH/.FALSE./,LC(6)
COMMON/INTRA4/D12(5,5,5,5),D13(5,5,5,5),D14(5,5,5,5),D23(5,5,5,5),D24(5,5,5,5),D34(5,5,5,5)
INTEGER QN(15),FDUB,IV(8)
REAL*8 LHH4
IJN(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+(MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1))/2
IF(WDH)GOTO11
WDH=.TRUE.
DO 12 JA=1,100
NULL4(JA)=.FALSE.
DO 1 JA=1,LIM4
IF(NULL4(JA))GOTO1
I1=INT4(1,JA)
I2=INT4(2,JA)
J1=INT4(3,JA)
J2=INT4(4,JA)
K1=INT4(5,JA)
K2=INT4(6,JA)
L1=INT4(7,JA)
L2=INT4(8,JA)
CALL SYM34(NOBT,LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOL,ISYM,&1,4)
CALL FOINT(FDUB,&1,NULL4(JA))
ASSIGN 8 TO ICASE
IF(LOK)ASSIGN 7 TO ICASE
IF(LOJ)ASSIGN 6 TO ICASE
IF(LOI)ASSIGN 5 TO ICASE
CALL DENS(LIMDIX,EXPCOE)
FACTOR=FAC4(JA)+FAC4(JA)
DO 4 IB=1,LIM1
IV(1)=IB
DO 4 IK=1,LIM1
IV(2)=IK
IBK=IJN(IK,IB)
DO 4 JB=1,LIMJ
IV(3)=JB
DO 4 JK=1,LIMJ
IV(4)=JK
JBK=IJN(JK,JB)
DO 4 KB=1,LIMK
IV(5)=KB
DO 4 KK=1,LIMK
IV(6)=KK
KBK=IJN(KK,KB)
DO 4 LB=1,LIML
IV(7)=LB
DO 4 LK=1,LIML
IV(8)=LK
LBK=IJN(LB,LK)
X1=(D12(IV(IDAR(1,1)),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(3,1)),IV(IDAR(4,1)))*D
.34(IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1)),IV(IDAR(7,1)),IV(IDAR(8,1)))+D13(IV
.(IDAR(1,1)),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1)))*D24(IV(IDAR

```

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR

FOUR


```

. (3,1)),IV(IDAR(4,1)),IV(IDAR(7,1)),IV(IDAR(8,1)))+D14(IV(IDAR(1,1)FOUR
.),IV(IDAR(2,1)),IV(IDAR(7,1)),IV(IDAR(8,1)))*D23(IV(IDAR(3,1)),IV(FOUR
IDAR(4,1)),IV(IDAR(5,1)),IV(IDAR(6,1)))*)*FACTOR
GOTO ICASE,(5,6,7,8)
5 FHH4(IB,IK,JMI)=FHH4(IB,IK,JMI)+X1*DJKL(JBK,KBK,LBK)
X2=X1*DKL(KBK,LBK)
LHH4(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IK,JB,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IB,JK)*X2
LHH4(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IK,JK,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IB,JB)*X2
LHH4(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IB,JK,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IK,JB)*X2
LHH4(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)=LHH4(IB,JB,JMI,JMJ)+CIJ(IK,JK)*X2
X2=X1*DJL(JBK,LBK)
LHH4(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IB,KB)*X2
LHH4(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IK,KB,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IB,KB)*X2
LHH4(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IK,KB)*X2
LHH4(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)=LHH4(IB,KB,JMI,JMK)+CIK(IK,KB)*X2
X2=X1*DJK(JBK,KBK)
LHH4(IK,LB,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IK,LB,JMI,JML)+CIL(IB,LK)*X2
LHH4(IK,LK,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IK,LK,JMI,JML)+CIL(IB,LB)*X2
LHH4(IB,LK,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IB,LK,JMI,JML)+CIL(IK,LB)*X2
LHH4(IB,LB,JMI,JML)=LHH4(IB,LB,JMI,JML)+CIL(IK,LK)*X2
6 FHH4(JB,JK,JMJ)=FHH4(JB,JK,JMJ)+X1*DIKL(IBK,KBK,LBK)
X2=X1*DIL(IBK,LBK)
LHH4(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JB,KB)*X2
LHH4(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JK,KB,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JB,KB)*X2
LHH4(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JK,KB)*X2
LHH4(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)=LHH4(JB,KB,JMJ,JMK)+CJK(JK,KB)*X2
X2=X1*DIK(IBK,KBK)
LHH4(JK,LB,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JK,LB,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JB,LK)*X2
LHH4(JK,LK,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JK,LK,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JB,LB)*X2
LHH4(JB,LK,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JB,LK,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JK,LB)*X2
LHH4(JB,LB,JMJ,JML)=LHH4(JB,LB,JMJ,JML)+CJL(JK,LK)*X2
7 FHH4(KB,KB,JMK)=FHH4(KB,KB,JMK)+X1*DIJL(IBK,JBK,LBK)
X2=X1*DIJ(IBK,JBK)
LHH4(KK,LB,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KK,LB,JMK,JML)+CKL(KB,LK)*X2
LHH4(KK,LK,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KK,LK,JMK,JML)+CKL(KB,LB)*X2
LHH4(KB,LK,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KB,LK,JMK,JML)+CKL(KK,LB)*X2
LHH4(KB,LB,JMK,JML)=LHH4(KB,LB,JMK,JML)+CKL(KK,LK)*X2
8 FHH4(LB,LK,JML)=FHH4(LB,LK,JML)+X1*DIJK(IBK,JBK,KBK)
4 CONTINUE
1 CONTINUE
DO 21 JA=1,NORB
DO 22 JB=1,NOB
DO 22 JC=1,JB
FHH4(JB,JC,JA)=0.25D0*(FHH4(JB,JC,JA)+FHH4(JC,JB,JA))
FHH4(JC,JB,JA)=FHH4(JB,JC,JA)
LHH4(JC,JB,JA,JA)=(LHH4(JC,JB,JA,JA)+LHH4(JB,JC,JA,JA))*0.125D0
22 LHH4(JB,JC,JA,JA)=LHH4(JC,JB,JA,JA)
IS=JA+1
IF(IS.GT.NORB)RETURN
DO 21 JB=IS,NORB
DO 21 JC=1,NOB
DO 21 JD=1,NOB
LHH4(JC,JD,JA,JB)=LHH4(JC,JD,JA,JB)*0.125D0
21 LHH4(JD,JC,JB,JA)=LHH4(JC,JD,JA,JB)
RETURN
END
SUBROUTINE FOINT(FDUB,*,NULL)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
REAL*8 LH2,LHH2
COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,
FOIN
FOIN
FOIN
FOIN

```


| | | |
|----|---|------|
| | .5,4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTLI2 | FOIN |
| | COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) | FOIN |
| | LOGICAL NULL,RC,LC(6),NULL2 | FOIN |
| | INTEGER IT(4,6)/1,2,3,4,1,2,5,6,1,2,7,8,3,4,5,6,3,4,7,8,5,6,7,8/,Q | FOIN |
| 10 | .N(15),FDUB,IV(8) | FOIN |
| | DO 2 JB=1,6 | FOIN |
| | DO 3 JC=1,INTLI2 | FOIN |
| | IF(IDAR(JB,8).NE.INTNO2(JC))GOTO3 | FOIN |
| | LC(JB)=NULL2(JC) | FOIN |
| | GOTO31 | FOIN |
| 3 | CONTINUE | FOIN |
| | INTLI2=INTLI2+1 | FOIN |
| | INTNO2(INTLI2)=IDAR(JB,8) | FOIN |
| | CALL TWINT(4,IT(1,JB),IT(2,JB),IT(3,JB),IT(4,JB),RC) | FOIN |
| | LC(JB)=RC | FOIN |
| | JC=INTLI2 | FOIN |
| 31 | CALL LIES(LC,JC,JB,FDUB) | FOIN |
| 2 | CONTINUE | FOIN |
| | NULL=(LC(1).OR.LC(6)).AND.(LC(2).OR.LC(5)).AND.(LC(3).OR.LC(4)) | FOIN |
| | IF(NULL)RETURN1 | FOIN |
| | RETURN | FOIN |
| | END | FOIN |
| | SUBROUTINE DENS (LIMDIX,EXPCOE) | DNS4 |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | DNS4 |
| | COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JMI,JMJ,J | DNS4 |
| | DK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP | DNS4 |
| | COMMON/DENSIT/DIJK(15,15,15),DIJL(15,15,15),DIKL(15,15,15),DJKL(15 | DNS4 |
| | .,15,15),DIJ(15,15),DIK(15,15),DIL(15,15),DJK(15,15),DJL(15,15),DKL | DNS4 |
| | .(15,15),CIJ(5,5),CIK(5,5),CIL(5,5),CJK(5,5),CJL(5,5),CKL(5,5) | DNS4 |
| | INTEGER LIMV(4),IXV(4),INXV(50),INFO(4),FDU,IM2(3,4)/1,2,3,1,2,4,1 | DNS4 |
| | .,3,4,2,3,4/ | DNS4 |
| | EQUIVALENCE(LIMV(1),LIM1),(IXV(1),IEXP) | DNS4 |
| | INTEGER*2 LEN1/27000/,LEN2/1800/,LEN3/200/ | DNS4 |
| | LOGICAL WDH/.FALSE./ | DNS4 |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10) | DNS4 |
| | IJN(I,J)=I+(J*(J-1))/2 | DNS4 |
| | IF(WDH)GOTO1 | DNS4 |
| | WDH=.TRUE. | DNS4 |
| | CALL LOGIOU(INFO,'3',&101) | DNS4 |
| | FDU=INFO(1) | DNS4 |
| C | THE SIX-VECTOR DENSITY MATRICES ARE COMPUTED AND WRITTEN ON UNIT(3) | DNS4 |
| 1 | DO 2 JA=1,2 | DNS4 |
| | IS1=JA+1 | DNS4 |
| | DO 3 JB=IS1,3 | DNS4 |
| | IS2=JB+1 | DNS4 |
| | DO 4 JC=IS2,4 | DNS4 |
| | INDEX=100*IXV(JA)+10*IXV(JB)+IXV(JC) | DNS4 |
| | IF(LIMDIX.EQ.0)GOTO5 | DNS4 |
| | DO 6 JD=1,LIMDIX | DNS4 |
| | IF(INXV(JD).EQ.INDEX)GOTO4 | DNS4 |
| 6 | CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| 5 | LIMDIX=LIMDIX+1 | DNS4 |
| | IF(LIMDIX.GT.50)GOTO102 | DNS4 |
| | INXV(LIMDIX)=INDEX | DNS4 |
| | CALL NOTE(FDU,INFO) | DNS4 |
| | WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) | DNS4 |
| | LIM1=LIMV(JA) | DNS4 |
| | LIM2=LIMV(JB) | DNS4 |
| | LIM3=LIMV(JC) | DNS4 |
| | IX1=IXV(JA) | DNS4 |

| | |
|--|------|
| IX2=IXV(JB) | DNS4 |
| IX3=IXV(JC) | DNS4 |
| DO 7 JB1=1,LIM1 | DNS4 |
| DO 7 JK1=1,JB1 | DNS4 |
| JBK1=IJN(JK1,JB1) | DNS4 |
| EXP1=EXPCOE(JB1,IX1)*EXPCOE(JK1,IX1) | DNS4 |
| DO 7 JB2=1,LIM2 | DNS4 |
| EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JB2,IX2) | DNS4 |
| DO 7 JK2=1,JB2 | DNS4 |
| JBK2=IJN(JK2,JB2) | DNS4 |
| EXP3=EXP2*EXPCOE(JK2,IX2) | DNS4 |
| DO 7 JB3=1,LIM3 | DNS4 |
| EXP4=EXP3*EXPCOE(JB3,IX3) | DNS4 |
| DO 7 JK3=1,JB3 | DNS4 |
| JBK3=IJN(JK3,JB3) | DNS4 |
| DJKL(JBK1,JBK2,JBK3)=EXPCOE(JK3,IX3)*EXP4 | DNS4 |
| CALL WRITE(DJKL,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| THE DENSITY MATRICES CONTAINING FOUR VECTORS ARE COMPUTED AND WRITTE | DNS4 |
| DO 10 JA=1,3 | DNS4 |
| IS=JA+1 | DNS4 |
| DO 11 JB=IS,4 | DNS4 |
| IX1=IXV(JA) | DNS4 |
| IX2=IXV(JB) | DNS4 |
| INDEX=(IX1*10+IX2)*10 | DNS4 |
| DO 12 JC=1,LIMDIX | DNS4 |
| IF(INXV(JC).EQ.INDEX)GOTO11 | DNS4 |
| CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| LIMDIX=LIMDIX+1 | DNS4 |
| INXV(LIMDIX)=INDEX | DNS4 |
| LIM1=LIMV(JA) | DNS4 |
| LIM2=LIMV(JB) | DNS4 |
| DO 13 JB1=1,LIM1 | DNS4 |
| DO 13 JK1=1,JB1 | DNS4 |
| JBK1=IJN(JK1,JB1) | DNS4 |
| EXP1=EXPCOE(JB1,IX1)*EXPCOE(JK1,IX1) | DNS4 |
| DO 13 JB2=1,LIM2 | DNS4 |
| EXP2=EXP1*EXPCOE(JB2,IX2) | DNS4 |
| DO 13 JK2=1,JB2 | DNS4 |
| JBK2=IJN(JK2,JB2) | DNS4 |
| DIJ(JBK1,JBK2)=EXP2*EXPCOE(JK2,IX2) | DNS4 |
| CALL NOTE(FDU,INFO) | DNS4 |
| WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) | DNS4 |
| CALL WRITE(DIJ,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| THE MIXED DENSITY-MATRICES OF TWO VECTORS ARE COMPUTED | DNS4 |
| IREP=0 | DNS4 |
| DO 20 JA=1,3 | DNS4 |
| IS=JA+1 | DNS4 |
| DO 21 JB=IS,4 | DNS4 |
| IREP=IREP+1 | DNS4 |
| IX1=IXV(JA) | DNS4 |
| IX2=IXV(JB) | DNS4 |
| INDEX=IX1*10+IX2 | DNS4 |
| DO 22 JC=1,LIMDIX | DNS4 |
| IF(INXV(JC).EQ.INDEX)GOTO21 | DNS4 |
| CONTINUE | DNS4 |

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| | LIMDIX=LIMDIX+1 | DNS4 |
| | INXV(LIMDIX)=INDEX | DNS4 |
| | LIM1=LIMV(JA) | DNS4 |
| | LIM2=LIMV(JB) | DNS4 |
| | DO 23 J1B=1,LIM1 | DNS4 |
| | DO 23 J1K=1,LIM2 | DNS4 |
| 23 | CIJ(J1B,J1K)=EXPCOE(J1B,IX1)*EXPCOE(J1K,IX2) | DNS4 |
| | CALL NOTE(FDU,INFO) | DNS4 |
| | WRITE(1'INDEX*1000)INFO(2),INFO(2),INFO(3),INFO(4) | DNS4 |
| | CALL WRITE(CIJ,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| 21 | CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| 20 | CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| C | THE DENSITY MATRICES TO BE USED IN FOUREL ARE READ IN | DNS4 |
| | DO 30 JA=1,4 | DNS4 |
| | INDEX=IXV(IM2(1,JA))*100+IXV(IM2(2,JA))*10+IXV(IM2(3,JA)) | DNS4 |
| | READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO | DNS4 |
| | CALL POINT(FDU,INFO,1) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO(31,32,33,34),JA | DNS4 |
| 31 | CALL READ(DIJK,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO30 | DNS4 |
| 32 | CALL READ(DIJL,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO30 | DNS4 |
| 33 | CALL READ(DIKL,LEN1,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO30 | DNS4 |
| 34 | CALL READ(DJKL,LEN1,0,LENR,&100) | DNS4 |
| 30 | CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| C | THE DENSITY MATRICES WITH TWO SUBSCRIPTS ARE READ IN | DNS4 |
| | IREP=0 | DNS4 |
| | DO 40 JA=1,3 | DNS4 |
| | IS=JA+1 | DNS4 |
| | DO 40 JB=IS,4 | DNS4 |
| | INDEX=IXV(JA)*10+IXV(JB) | DNS4 |
| | IREP=IREP+1 | DNS4 |
| | READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO | DNS4 |
| | CALL POINT(FDU,INFO,1) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO(41,42,43,44,45,46),IREP | DNS4 |
| 41 | CALL READ(CIJ,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO47 | DNS4 |
| 42 | CALL READ(CIK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO47 | DNS4 |
| 43 | CALL READ(CIL,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO47 | DNS4 |
| 44 | CALL READ(CJK,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO47 | DNS4 |
| 45 | CALL READ(CJL,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO47 | DNS4 |
| 46 | CALL READ(CKL,LEN3,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| 47 | INDEX=INDEX*10 | DNS4 |
| | READ(1'INDEX*1000)INFO | DNS4 |
| | CALL POINT(FDU,INFO,1) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO(51,52,53,54,55,56),IREP | DNS4 |
| 51 | CALL READ(DIJ,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO40 | DNS4 |
| 52 | CALL READ(DIK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO40 | DNS4 |
| 53 | CALL READ(DIL,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO40 | DNS4 |
| 54 | CALL READ(DJK,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |
| | GOTO40 | DNS4 |
| 55 | CALL READ(DJL,LEN2,0,LENR,3,&100) | DNS4 |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | GOTO40 | DNS4 |
| 56 | CALL READ(DKL, LEN2, 0, LENR, 3, &100) | DNS4 |
| 40 | CONTINUE | DNS4 |
| | RETURN | DNS4 |
| 100 | WRITE(6, 900) | DNS4 |
| | STOP | DNS4 |
| 101 | WRITE(6, 901) | DNS4 |
| | STOP | DNS4 |
| 102 | WRITE(6, 902) | DNS4 |
| | STOP | DNS4 |
| 900 | FORMAT(' WRONG RETURN IN I/O-ROUT IN DENS') | DNS4 |
| 901 | FORMAT(' LOGIOU HAS WRONG RETURN IN DENS') | DNS4 |
| 902 | FORMAT(' DIMENSION OF INXV IN DENS EXCEEDED') | DNS4 |
| | END | DNS4 |
| | SUBROUTINE LIES(LC, JCI, JBI, FDUB) | LIFS |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H, O-Z) | LIFS |
| | INTEGER*2 LEN/5000/ | LIFS |
| | LOGICAL LC(6) | LIFS |
| | COMMON/INTRA4/D12(5, 5, 5, 5), D13(5, 5, 5, 5), D14(5, 5, 5, 5), D23(5, 5, 5, 5), | LIFS |
| | D24(5, 5, 5, 5), D34(5, 5, 5, 5) | LIFS |
| | INTEGER FDUB, INFO(4), IREP/0/ | LIFS |
| | IF(IREP.EQ.1)GOTO20 | LIFS |
| | IREP=1 | LIFS |
| | DO 21 JA=1, 5 | LIFS |
| | DO 21 JB=1, 5 | LIFS |
| | DO 21 JC=1, 5 | LIFS |
| | DO 21 JD=1, 5 | LIFS |
| 21 | D12(JA, JB, JC, JD)=0.D0 | LIFS |
| | WRITE(1'10000000)D12 | LIFS |
| 20 | IF(.NOT.LC(JBI))GOTO1 | LIFS |
| | GOTO(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), JBI | LIFS |
| 2 | READ(1'10000000)D12 | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 3 | READ(1'10000000)D13 | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 4 | READ(1'10000000)D14 | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 5 | READ(1'10000000)D23 | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 6 | READ(1'10000000)D24 | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 7 | READ(1'10000000)D34 | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 1 | READ(1'(2000+JCI)*1000)INFO | LIFS |
| | CALL POINT(FDUB, INFO, 1) | LIFS |
| | GOTO(8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13), JBI | LIFS |
| 8 | CALL READ(D12, LEN, 0, LNR, 2, &100) | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 9 | CALL READ(D13, LEN, 0, LNR, 2, &100) | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 10 | CALL READ(D14, LEN, 0, LNR, 2, &100) | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 11 | CALL READ(D23, LEN, 0, LNR, 2, &100) | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 12 | CALL READ(D24, LEN, 0, LNR, 2, &100) | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 13 | CALL READ(D34, LEN, 0, LNR, 2, &100) | LIFS |
| | RETURN | LIFS |
| 100 | WRITE(6, 900) | LIFS |
| | STOP | LIFS |


```

300 FORMAT( 'WRONG RETURN IN I/O ROUT N LIES,FOUREL')
END
SUBROUTINE COMBIN(METHOD,ISYM,ORB,NOBT,FH1,FHH1,FH2,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,
.,LH2,LHH2,LHH3,LHH4,WK,EXPCOE,EXH,EXHH,TAU)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
C THIS ROUTINE SETS UP THE F&L-MATRICES AS REQUIRED BY HINZE
COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED
COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10)
C METHOD IS A PARAMETER,READ BY THE MAIN LINE,THAT DETERMINES THE QUAN
C BE MINIMIZED
C METHOD=1
C MINIMIZE:      <H>
C CONSTRAINT:    1
C METHOD=2
C MINIMIZE:      <(H-E)**2>
C CONSTRAINT:    1
C METHOD=3
C MINIMIZE:      <(H-WK)**2>
C CONSTRAINT:    1
C METHOD=4
C MINIMIZE:      <H-WK>**2/<(H-WK)**2>
C CONSTRAINT:    1
C METHOD=5
C MINIMIZE:      <H-WK>**2/<(H-E)**2>
C CONSTRAINT:    1
REAL*8 FH1(5,5,4),FHH1(5,5,4),FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FHH3(5,5,4),FHH4(5,5,4),
LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5,4,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),LHH4(5,5,4,4),
F(5,5,4),L(5,5,4,4),EXPCOE(5,10),S(5,5,3),EXH(3,4),EXHH(3,4)
LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4)
INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3)
NOB=NOBT(ISYM)
NORB=ORB(ISYM)
IST=ISTA(ISYM)
GOTO(1,2,3,4,4,4),METHOD
C FIRST VARIATIONAL SCHEME
1 DO 5 JA=1,NOB
DO 5 JB=1,NOB
DO 5 JC=1,NORB
F(JA,JB,JC)=FH1(JA,JB,INNOR(IST+JC))+FH2(JA,JB,INNOR(IST+JC))
DO 5 JD=1,NORB
5 L(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.5D0*LH2(JA,JB,INNOR(IST+JC),INNOR(IST+JD))
RETURN
C SECOND VARIATIONAL SCHEME
2 CALL ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORB,EXH)
EVH=0.D0
DO 8 JA=1,3
LINORB=ORB(JA)
IF(LINORB.EQ.0)GOTO8
DO 9 JB=1,LINORB
9 EVH=EVH+EXH(JA,JB)
8 CONTINUE
GOTO31
C THIRD VARIATIONAL SCHEME
3 EVH=WK
31 FACT=2.D0*EVH
DO 6 JA=1,NOB
DO 6 JB=1,NOB
DO 6 JC=1,NORB
JE=INNOR(IST+JC)
F(JA,JB,JC)=FHH1(JA,JB,JE)+FHH2(JA,JB,JE)+FHH3(JA,JB,JE)+FHH4(JA,JB,JE)
B,JE)-FACT*(FH1(JA,JB,JE)+FH2(JA,JB,JE))
DO 6 JD=1,NORB
JF=INNOR(IST+JD)
6 L(JA,JB,JC,JD)=(LHH2(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH3(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH4(JA,JB,JE,JF))-FACT*LH2(JA,JB,JE,JF))*0.5D0

```


| | | |
|------|--|------|
| | RETURN | |
| C | FOURTH+FIFTH+SIXTH VARIATIONAL SCHEME | COMB |
| 4 | CALL ENER(1SYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORB,EXH) | COMB |
| | CALL EXVAHH(FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,EXPCOE,1SYM,NOBT,ORB,EXHH) | COMB |
| | EVH=0.D0 | COMB |
| | EVHH=0.D0 | COMB |
| | DO 10 JA=1,3 | COMB |
| | LINORB=ORB(JA) | COMB |
| | IF(LINORB.EQ.0)GOTO10 | COMB |
| | DO 11 JB=1,LINORB | COMB |
| | EVH=EVH+EXH(JA,JB) | COMB |
| 11 | EVHH=EVHH+EXHH(JA,JB) | COMB |
| 10 | CONTINUE | COMB |
| | DELTA=EVHH-EVH*EVH | COMB |
| | DELTAS=EVHH-2.D0*EVH*WK+WK*WK | COMB |
| | EPSILO=DABS(EVH-WK) | COMB |
| | EPDS=EPSILO/DELTAS | COMB |
| | IF(METHOD.EQ.5)EPDS=EPSILO/DELTA | COMB |
| | OMEGA1=2.D0*(TAU*EPSILO-WK) | COMB |
| | OMEGA2=1.D0 | COMB |
| | IF(METHOD.EQ.6)GOTO12 | COMB |
| | OMEGA1=2.D0*EPDS*(1.D0+WK*EPDS) | COMB |
| | OMEGA2=-EPDS*EPDS | COMB |
| 12 | CONTINUE | COMB |
| | DO 7 JA=1,NOB | COMB |
| | DO 7 JB=1,NOB | COMB |
| | DO 7 JC=1,NORB | COMB |
| | JE=INNOR(IST+JC) | COMB |
| | F(JA,JB,JC)=OMEGA2*(FHH1(JA,JB,JE)+FHH2(JA,JB,JE)+FHH3(JA,JB,JE)+FHH4(JA,JB,JE))+OMEGA1*(FH1(JA,JB,JE)+FH2(JA,JB,JE)) | COMB |
| | DO 7 JD=1,NORB | COMB |
| | JF=INNOR(IST+JD) | COMB |
| 7 | L(JA,JB,JC,JD)=(OMEGA2*(LHH2(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH3(JA,JB,JE,JF)+LHH4(JA,JB,JE,JF))+OMEGA1*LH2(JA,JB,JE,JF))*5.D-1 | COMB |
| | RETURN | COMB |
| | DEBUG UNIT(9) | COMB |
| | AT12 | COMB |
| | DISPLAY EVH,EVHH,DELTA,EPSILO,OMEGA1,OMEGA2 | COMB |
| | END | COMB |
| | SUBROUTINE DIAGO(EXPCOE,NOBT,1SYM,FH1,FH2,FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,WK) | DIAG |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | DIAG |
| | INTEGER NOBT(3) | DIAG |
| | COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED | DIAG |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | DIAG |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),S(5,5,3),F(5,5,4),L(5,5,4,4),MAT(15),EIGVEC(5,5),SMS(15),SMO(15),T(15),FH1(5,5,4),FH2(5,5,4),FHH1(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FHH3(5,5,4),FHH4(5,5,4),TEXT(2)/'<H>','<H**2>'/ | DIAG |
| | REAL*8 SMO1(15),SMO2(15),EIGM(25),EIGVAL(5),R(5,5),RV(5) | DIAG |
| | LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4),NOSTA/.FALSE./ | DIAG |
| 9999 | IF(NOSTA)GOTO10 | DIAG |
| | NOSTA=.TRUE. | DIAG |
| | DO 12 JA=1,2 | DIAG |
| | DO 11 JB=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | DO 11 JC=1,JB | DIAG |
| | IJN=JC+JB*(JB-1)/2 | DIAG |
| 11 | SMS(IJN)=S(JB,JC,JA) | DIAG |
| | IF(JA.EQ.1)CALL SOMS(NOBT(JA),SMS,SMO1) | DIAG |
| | IF(JA.EQ.2)CALL SOMS(NOBT(JA),SMS,SMO2) | DIAG |
| 12 | CONTINUE | DIAG |
| 10 | IN=INNO(1SYM) | |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| C | FILL UP THE MATRIX TO BE DIAGONALIZED | |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | DO 1 JB=1,JA | DIAG |
| | IJN=JB+JA*(JA-1)/2 | DIAG |
| 1 | MAT(IJN)=F(JA,JB,1) | DIAG |
| | IF(1SYM.EQ.1)CALL MULTS(NOB,MAT,SMO1,T) | DIAG |
| | IF(1SYM.EQ.2)CALL MULTS(NOB,MAT,SMO2,T) | DIAG |
| | CALL DEIGE(MAT,EIGM,NOB,0) | DIAG |
| | DO 4 JA=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | DO 4 JB=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | IK=(JA-1)*NOB+JB | DIAG |
| 4 | EIGVEC(JB,JA)=EIGH(IK) | DIAG |
| | IF(1SYM.EQ.1)CALL VMULT(NOB,EIGVEC,SMO1,5) | DIAG |
| | IF(1SYM.EQ.2)CALL VMULT(NOB,EIGVEC,SMO2,5) | DIAG |
| | MAT(2)=MAT(3) | DIAG |
| | MAT(3)=MAT(6) | DIAG |
| | MAT(4)=MAT(10) | DIAG |
| | MAT(5)=MAT(15) | DIAG |
| | WRITE(12,900)(MAT(JA),JA=1,NOB) | DIAG |
| | WRITE(12,901) | DIAG |
| | DO 2 JA=1,NOB | DIAG |
| 2 | WRITE(12,900)(EIGVEC(JA,JB),JB=1,NOB) | DIAG |
| | WRITE(12,901) | DIAG |
| 900 | FORMAT(5D15.5) | DIAG |
| 901 | FORMAT(///) | DIAG |
| C | ADD THE F-MATRICES | DIAG |
| | IMULT=1 | DIAG |
| | DO 5 JB=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | DO 5 JC=1,NOB | DIAG |
| 5 | R(JB,JC)=0.5D0*FH2(JB,JC,INNOR(1SYM))+FH1(JB,JC,INNOR(1SYM)) | DIAG |
| 13 | DO 6 JA=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | EIGVAL(JA)=0.D0 | DIAG |
| | DO 7 JB=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | RV(JB)=0.D0 | DIAG |
| | DO 7 JC=1,NOB | DIAG |
| 7 | RV(JB)=RV(JB)+EIGVEC(JC,JA)*R(JC,JB) | DIAG |
| | DO 8 JB=1,NOB | DIAG |
| 8 | EIGVAL(JA)=EIGVAL(JA)+RV(JB)*EIGVEC(JB,JA) | DIAG |
| 6 | CONTINUE | DIAG |
| | WRITE(12,902)TEXT(IMULT),(EIGVAL(JA),JA=1,NOB) | DIAG |
| | IMULT=IMULT+1 | DIAG |
| | IF(IMULT.EQ.3)GOTO14 | DIAG |
| | DAMIN=DABS(WK-EIGVAL(1)) | DIAG |
| | ISK=1 | DIAG |
| | DO 15 JA=2,NOB | DIAG |
| | DBMIN=DABS(WK-EIGVAL(JA)) | DIAG |
| | IF(DAMIN.LE.DBMIN)GOTO15 | DIAG |
| | DAMIN=DBMIN | DIAG |
| | ISK=JA | DIAG |
| 15 | CONTINUE | DIAG |
| | JC=INNOR(1SYM) | DIAG |
| | DO 9 JA=1,NOB | DIAG |
| | DO 9 JB=1,NOB | DIAG |
| 9 | R(JA,JB)=FHH1(JA,JB,JC)+0.5D0*FHH2(JA,JB,JC)+FHH3(JA,JB,JC)/3.D0+FHH4(JA,JB,JC)*0.25D0 | DIAG |
| | GOTO13 | DIAG |
| 902 | FORMAT(1H ,A8,5D20.10) | DIAG |
| 904 | FORMAT(11) | DIAG |
| 14 | DO 3 JA=1,NOB | DIAG |
| 3 | EXPCOE(JA,IN)=EIGVEC(JA,ISK) | DIAG |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|------|
| | RETURN | | DIAG |
| | DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBTRACE,SUBCHK | | DIAG |
| | END | | DIAG |
| | SUBROUTINE CNVRGC(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB,*) | | CNVR |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | | CNVR |
| | INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3) | | CNVR |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),OLDEXP(5,10) | | CNVR |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | | CNVR |
| | IORB=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3) | | CNVR |
| | IF (ITER.EQ.1)GOTO10 | | CNVR |
| | SUM=0.DO | | CNVR |
| | DO 1 JA=1,IORB | | CNVR |
| C | LIM DOES NOT INCLUDE D-ORBITALS | | CNVR |
| | LIM=NOBT(INNO(JA)/5+1) | | CNVR |
| | DO 1 JB=1,LIM | | CNVR |
| 1 | SUM=SUM+(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))-OLDEXP(JB,INNO(JA)))*2 | | CNVR |
| | SUM=DSQRT(SUM) | | CNVR |
| | WRITE(11,900)ITER,SUM | | CNVR |
| 900 | FORMAT(' ITERATION ',I3,' CONV.SUM=',D15.5) | | CNVR |
| | IF(SUM.LT.1.D-8)RETURN1 | | CNVR |
| | DO 12 JA=1,IORB | | CNVR |
| | LIM=NOBT(INNO(JA)/5+1) | | CNVR |
| | SMAX=DABS(EXPCOE(1,INNO(JA))) | | CNVR |
| | ISK=1 | | CNVR |
| | DO 13 JB=2,LIM | | CNVR |
| | IF(DABS(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))).LE.SMAX)GOTO13 | | CNVR |
| | ISK=JB | | CNVR |
| | SMAX=DABS(EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))) | | CNVR |
| 13 | CONTINUE | | CNVR |
| | SSIGN=DSIGN(1.DO,EXPCOE(ISK,INNO(JA))) | | CNVR |
| | DO 14 JB=1,LIM | | CNVR |
| 14 | EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))=0.5DO*(OLDEXP(JB,INNO(JA))+SSIGN*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))) | | CNVR |
| 12 | CONTINUE | | CNVR |
| 10 | DO 11 JA=1,IORB | | CNVR |
| | LIM=NOBT(INNO(JA)/5+1) | | CNVR |
| | DO 11 JB=1,LIM | | CNVR |
| 11 | OLDEXP(JB,INNO(JA))=EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA)) | | CNVR |
| | RETURN | | CNVR |
| | END | | CNVR |
| | SUBROUTINE AITKEN(EXPCOE,ITER,NOBT,ORB) | | AITK |
| C | AN AITKEN DELTA-SQUARE CONVERGENCE ACCELERATION | | AITK |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | | AITK |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),ARRAY(10,5,3) | | AITK |
| | INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3),IREPV(10) | | AITK |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | | AITK |
| | IF(ITER.NE.1)GOTO2 | | AITK |
| | NORBT=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3) | | AITK |
| | DO 1 JA=1,10 | | AITK |
| 1 | IREPV(JA)=0 | | AITK |
| 2 | DO 3 JA=1,NORBT | | AITK |
| | IXP=INNO(JA) | | AITK |
| | ISYP=1+IXP/5+IXP/9-IXP/10 | | AITK |
| | NOB=NOBT(ISYP) | | AITK |
| | IREPV(IXP)=IREPV(IXP)+1 | | AITK |
| | DO 4 JB=1,NOB | | AITK |
| 4 | ARRAY(JA,JB,IREPV(IXP))=EXPCOE(JB,IXP) | | AITK |
| | IF(IREPV(IXP).NE.3)GOTO3 | | AITK |
| | DO 6 JB=1,NOB | | AITK |
| | IF(DABS(ARRAY(JA,JB,3)-ARRAY(JA,JB,2)).GE.DABS(ARRAY(JA,JB,2)-ARRA | | AITK |

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | .Y(JA,JB,1))GOTO 7 | AITK |
| 6 | EXPCOE(JB,IXP)=ARRAY(JA,JB,1)-((ARRAY(JA,JB,2)-ARRAY(JA,JB,1))*2) | AITK |
| | ./(ARRAY(JA,JB,3)-2.DO*ARRAY(JA,JB,2)+ARRAY(JA,JB,1)) | AITK |
| | I REPV(IXP)=0 | AITK |
| | GOTO 3 | AITK |
| 7 | DO 8 JC=1,NOB | AITK |
| | ARRAY(JA,JC,1)=ARRAY(JA,JC,2) | AITK |
| 8 | ARRAY(JA,JC,2)=ARRAY(JA,JC,3) | AITK |
| | I REPV(IXP)=2 | AITK |
| 3 | CONTINUE | AITK |
| | RETURN | AITK |
| | END | AITK |
| | SUBROUTINE PRPRTS(EXPCOE,ORB,NORB,ITER,PROSUM,PROPM) | PROP |
| C | THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES THE EXPECTATION VALUES <1/R>,<R>,<R**2> | PROP |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | PROP |
| | COMMON/PROPER/SRM1(5,5,3),SRP1(5,5,3),SRP2(5,5,3) | PROP |
| | COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1 | PROP |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | PROP |
| | REAL*8 PROSUM(3),PROPM(3,4,3),FACV(10),R1(5),R2(5),R3(5),EXPCOE(5, | PROP |
| | .10) | PROP |
| | INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3) | PROP |
| | IF (ITER.NE.1)GOTO 20 | PROP |
| | NORBT=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3) | PROP |
| | DO 1 JA=1,10 | PROP |
| 1 | FACV(JA)=0 | PROP |
| | DO 2 JA=1,LIM1 | PROP |
| | I ORB=INT1(JA) | PROP |
| | GOTO(3,4,5,5,5,6,7,7,7,8,8,8,8,8,9,10,10,10,11,11,11,11,11,12,13,1 | PROP |
| | .3,13),I ORB | PROP |
| 3 | IA=1 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 4 | IA=2 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 5 | IA=5 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 6 | IA=3 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 7 | IA=6 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 8 | IA=9 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 9 | IA=4 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 10 | IA=7 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 11 | IA=10 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 12 | IA=11 | PROP |
| | GOTO 2 | PROP |
| 13 | IA=8 | PROP |
| 2 | FACV(IA)=FACV(IA)+FAC1(JA) | PROP |
| 20 | DO 15 JA=1,3 | PROP |
| 15 | PROSUM(JA)=0 | PROP |
| | DO 23 JB=1,3 | PROP |
| | DO 23 JC=1,4 | PROP |
| | DO 23 JD=1,3 | PROP |
| 23 | PROPM(JB,JC,JD)=0.DO | PROP |
| | DO 21 JA=1,NORBT | PROP |
| | IXP=INNOR(JA) | PROP |
| | ISYP=1+IXP/5+IXP/9-IXP/10 | PROP |

| | | |
|------|--|------|
| | IORB=IXP-(ISYP-1)*4 | |
| | NOB=NOBT(ISYP) | PROF |
| | DO 22 JB=1,NOB | PROF |
| | R1(JB)=0.D0 | PROF |
| | R2(JB)=0.D0 | PROF |
| | R3(JB)=0.D0 | PROF |
| | DO 22 JC=1,NOB | PROF |
| | R1(JB)=R1(JB)+SRM1(JB,JC,ISYP)*EXPCOE(JC,IXP) | PROF |
| | R2(JB)=R2(JB)+SRP1(JB,JC,ISYP)*EXPCOE(JC,IXP) | PROF |
| 22 | R3(JB)=R3(JB)+SRP2(JB,JC,ISYP)*EXPCOE(JC,IXP) | PROF |
| | DO 24 JB=1,NOB | PROF |
| | PROPM(ISYP,IORB,1)=PROPM(ISYP,IORB,1)+EXPCOE(JB,IXP)*R1(JB) | PROF |
| | PROPM(ISYP,IORB,2)=PROPM(ISYP,IORB,2)+EXPCOE(JB,IXP)*R2(JB) | PROF |
| 24 | PROPM(ISYP,IORB,3)=PROPM(ISYP,IORB,3)+EXPCOE(JB,IXP)*R3(JB) | PROF |
| C | ADD UP THE PROPERTIES | PROF |
| | FACT=FACV(IXP) | PROF |
| | DO 26 JC=1,3 | PROF |
| 26 | PROSUM(JC)=PROSUM(JC)+PROPM(ISYP,IORB,JC)*FACT | PROF |
| 21 | CONTINUE | PROF |
| | RETURN | PROF |
| | END | PROF |
| | SUBROUTINE HINZE(EXPCOE,ISYM,ORB,COMPL) | HINZ |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | HINZ |
| | COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NORB,CLOSED | HINZ |
| | COMMON/INTHIN/GSM,GSV | HINZ |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | HINZ |
| | REAL*8 EPSI(4,4),GSM(5,5,4,4),GSV(20),D(5,5,4,4),R1(5,5),R2(5,5),RHINZ | |
| | .3(5,5),R4(5,5),RV1(5),RV2(5),S(5,5,3),F(5,5,4),L(5,5,4,4),EXPCOE(5HINZ | |
| | .,10),THRH/1.D-5/ | HINZ |
| C | CLOSED CONTAINS INFO IF THE ORBITAL(ISYM,NORB) BELONG TO CLOSED SHELHINZ | |
| | LOGICAL CLOSED(3,4) | HINZ |
| | INTEGER ORB(3) | HINZ |
| C | EMPTY ALL ARRAYS | HINZ |
| | DO 1 JC=1,4 | HINZ |
| | DO 1 JD=1,4 | HINZ |
| | EPSI(JC,JD)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 1 JA=1,5 | HINZ |
| | DO 1 JB=1,5 | HINZ |
| 1 | GSM(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | HINZ |
| 5323 | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| C | COMPUTE EPSI(JA,JB) | HINZ |
| | DO 40 JA=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | DO 45 JB=JA,NORB | HINZ |
| | IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JA).AND.CLOSED(ISYM,JB).AND.JA.NE.JB)GOTO45 | HINZ |
| | DO 41 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 41 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 41 | R1(JC,JD)=F(JC,JD,JA)+F(JC,JD,JB) | HINZ |
| | DO 42 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | RV1(JC)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 42 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 42 | RV1(JC)=RV1(JC)+EXPCOE(JD,INNO(IST+JA))*R1(JD,JC) | HINZ |
| | EPSI(JA,JB)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 43 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 43 | EPSI(JA,JB)=RV1(JC)*EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JB))+EPSI(JA,JB) | HINZ |
| | EPSI(JB,JA)=5.D-1*EPSI(JA,JB) | HINZ |
| | EPSI(JA,JB)=EPSI(JB,JA) | HINZ |
| 45 | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| 40 | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| | DO 44 JA=1,NORB | |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | DO 44 JB=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | DO 44 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 44 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 44 | D(JC,JD,JA,JB)=EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*EXPCOE(JD,INNO(IST+JB)) | HINZ |
| C | LOOP 5 SETS UP THE G-SUPERMATRIX | HINZ |
| | DO 5 JA=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | DO 5 JB=1,NORB | HINZ |
| C | THE MATRIX EPSI(I,J)*S-2*L(I,J) IS ADDED | HINZ |
| | DO 6 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 6 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 6 | GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)=GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)+EPSI(JA,JB)*S(JC,JD,ISYM)-2.DO*L | HINZ |
| | .(JC,JD,JA,JB) | HINZ |
| | IF(JA.NE.JB)GOTO13 | HINZ |
| C | THE PART WHICH CONTRIBUTES ONLY TO THE DIAGONAL ELEMENTS IS DONE | HINZ |
| | DO 8 JC=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JA).AND.CLOSED(ISYM,JC).AND.JA.NE.JC)GOTO3 | HINZ |
| | DO 9 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 9 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 9 | R1(JD,JE)=F(JD,JE,JA)+F(JD,JE,JC) | HINZ |
| | DO 10 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 10 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R2(JD,JE)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | R3(JD,JE)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | DO 10 JF=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R2(JD,JE)=R2(JD,JE)+D(JD,JF,JC,JC)*R1(JF,JE) | HINZ |
| 10 | R3(JD,JE)=R3(JD,JE)+R1(JD,JF)*D(JF,JE,JC,JC) | HINZ |
| | DO 11 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 11 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JD,JE)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | R4(JD,JE)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | DO 11 JF=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+S(JD,JF,ISYM)*R2(JF,JE) | HINZ |
| 11 | R4(JD,JE)=R4(JD,JE)+R3(JD,JF)*S(JF,JE,ISYM) | HINZ |
| | DO 12 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 12 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 12 | GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)=GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)+0.5DO*(R1(JD,JE)+R4(JD,JE)) | HINZ |
| 8 | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| | DO 121 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 121 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 121 | GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)=GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)-F(JC,JD,JA) | HINZ |
| C | THIS PART IS ADDED IF ORBITAL(JA) OR (JB) DO NOT BELONG TO | HINZ |
| C | A CLOSED SHELL | HINZ |
| 13 | IF(CLOSED(ISYM,JA).AND.CLOSED(ISYM,JB).AND.JA.NE.JB)GOTO13 | HINZ |
| | DO 14 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 14 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 14 | R1(JC,JD)=F(JC,JD,JA)+F(JC,JD,JB) | HINZ |
| | DO 15 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 15 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R2(JC,JD)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | R3(JC,JD)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | DO 15 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R2(JC,JD)=R2(JC,JD)+D(JC,JE,JA,JB)*R1(JE,JD) | HINZ |
| 15 | R3(JC,JD)=R3(JC,JD)+R1(JC,JE)*D(JE,JD,JA,JB) | HINZ |
| | DO 16 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 16 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JC,JD)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | R4(JC,JD)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | DO 16 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JC,JD)=R1(JC,JD)+S(JC,JE,ISYM)*R2(JE,JD) | HINZ |
| 16 | R4(JC,JD)=R4(JC,JD)+R3(JC,JE)*S(JE,JD,ISYM) | HINZ |

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| | DO 17 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 17 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 17 | GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)=GSM(JC,JD,JA,JB)+0.5D0*(R1(JC,JD)+R4(JC,JD)) | HINZ |
| C | LOOP 19 ADDS THE L-MATRICES | HINZ |
| 18 | DO 19 JC=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | IF(CLOSED(1SYM,JA).AND.CLOSED(1SYM,JC).AND.JA.NE.JC)GOTO23 | HINZ |
| | DO 20 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 20 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JD,JE)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | R2(JD,JE)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 20 JF=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+D(JD,JF,JC,JC)*L(JF,JE,JA,JB) | HINZ |
| 20 | R2(JD,JE)=R2(JD,JE)+D(JD,JF,JC,JA)*L(JF,JE,JC,JB) | HINZ |
| | DO 21 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 21 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 21 | R3(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+R2(JD,JE) | HINZ |
| | DO 22 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 22 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 22 JF=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 22 | GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)=GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)+S(JD,JF,1SYM)*R3(JF,JE) | HINZ |
| 23 | IF(CLOSED(1SYM,JB).AND.CLOSED(1SYM,JC).AND.JB.NE.JC)GOTO19 | HINZ |
| | DO 24 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 24 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JD,JE)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | R2(JD,JE)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 24 JF=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | R1(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+L(JD,JF,JA,JB)*D(JF,JE,JC,JC) | HINZ |
| 24 | R2(JD,JE)=R2(JD,JE)+L(JD,JF,JA,JC)*D(JF,JE,JB,JC) | HINZ |
| | DO 25 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 25 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 25 | R3(JD,JE)=R1(JD,JE)+R2(JD,JE) | HINZ |
| | DO 26 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 26 JE=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | DO 26 JF=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 26 | GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)=GSM(JD,JE,JA,JB)+R3(JD,JF)*S(JF,JE,1SYM) | HINZ |
| 19 | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| 5 | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| C | THE G-SUPERVECTOR IS COMPUTED | HINZ |
| | DO 27 JA=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | DO 28 JB=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 28 | RV1(JB)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 29 JB=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | DO 29 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 29 | RV1(JC)=RV1(JC)+EPS1(JA,JB)*EXPCOE(JC,INNO(1ST+JB)) | HINZ |
| | DO 30 JB=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | RV2(JB)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 30 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 30 | RV2(JB)=RV2(JB)+S(JB,JC,1SYM)*RV1(JC) | HINZ |
| | DO 31 JB=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | RV1(JB)=0.D0 | HINZ |
| | DO 31 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 31 | RV1(JB)=RV1(JB)+F(JB,JC,JA)*EXPCOE(JC,INNO(1ST+JA)) | HINZ |
| | DO 32 JB=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 32 | GSV((JA-1)*5+JB)=RV1(JB)-RV2(JB) | HINZ |
| 27 | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| C | SUBROUTINE GAUSS AND COMPARISON | HINZ |
| | CALL SOLVER(NOB,NORB,1SYM) | HINZ |
| C | LOOP 33 MAKES A LEAST SQUAPE COMPARISON | HINZ |
| | DO 33 JA=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | ITO=(JA-1)*5 | HINZ |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 34 | DO 34 JB=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 33 | EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA))=EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA))+GSV(ITO+JB) | HINZ |
| | CONTINUE | HINZ |
| | DO 39 JA=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | DO 39 JB=1,NORB | HINZ |
| | DO 400 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| | GSV(JC)=0.DO | HINZ |
| | DO 400 JD=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 400 | GSV(JC)=GSV(JC)+EXPCOE(JD,INNO(IST+JA))*S(JD,JC,ISYM) | HINZ |
| | SUM=0.DO | HINZ |
| | DO 410 JC=1,NOB | HINZ |
| 410 | SUM=SUM+GSV(JC)*EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JB)) | HINZ |
| | IF(JA.EQ.JB)COMPL=COMPL+DABS(SUM-1.DO) | HINZ |
| 39 | WRITE(10,900)JA,JB,SUM | HINZ |
| 900 | FORMAT(' ',2I4,D25.16) | HINZ |
| | RETURN | HINZ |
| | END | HINZ |
| | SUBROUTINE SOLVER(NOB,NORB,ISYM) | SOLV |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | SOLV |
| | COMMON/INTHIN/GSM(5,5,4,4),GSV(20) | SOLV |
| | REAL*8 MAT(400),VEC(20) | SOLV |
| | IDIM=NOB*NORB | SOLV |
| | JLI=(ISYM-1)*4 | SOLV |
| 900 | FORMAT(///) | SOLV |
| 901 | FORMAT(' ',5D20.10) | SOLV |
| 902 | FORMAT('1') | SOLV |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NORB | SOLV |
| | ICOL=(JA-1)*NOB | SOLV |
| | DO 1 JB=1,NOB | SOLV |
| | ICOLB=ICOL+JB | SOLV |
| | ITO=(ICOLB-1)*IDIM | SOLV |
| | DO 1 JC=1,NORB | SOLV |
| | IROW=(JC-1)*NOB | SOLV |
| | DO 1 JD=1,NOB | SOLV |
| | IROWD=IROW+JD | SOLV |
| 1 | MAT(ITO+IROWD)=GSM(JD,JB,JC,JA) | SOLV |
| | DO 2 JA=1,NORB | SOLV |
| | ITO=(JA-1)*NOB | SOLV |
| | DO 2 JB=1,NOB | SOLV |
| 2 | VEC(ITO+JB)=GSV((JA-1)*5+JB) | SOLV |
| | CALL GAUSS(MAT,VEC,IDIM) | SOLV |
| | DO 3 JA=1,NORB | SOLV |
| | ITO=(JA-1)*5 | SOLV |
| | ITA=(JA-1)*NOB | SOLV |
| | DO 3 JB=1,NOB | SOLV |
| 3 | GSV(ITO+JB)=VEC(ITA+JB) | SOLV |
| | RETURN | SOLV |
| | END | GAUS |
| | SUBROUTINE GAUSS(MAT,VEC,IDIM) | GAUS |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | GAUS |
| C | GAUSS ELIMINATION WITH PIVOTING OF ROWS AND COLUMNS | GAUS |
| | REAL*8 MAT(IDIM,IDIM),VEC(IDIM),SOLV(20) | GAUS |
| | INTEGER EXVE(20) | GAUS |
| | IF(IDIM.EQ.1)GOTO20 | GAUS |
| | DO 1 JA=1,IDIM | GAUS |
| 1 | EXVE(JA)=JA | GAUS |
| | IDM1=IDIM-1 | GAUS |
| | DO 2 JA=1,IDM1 | GAUS |
| | BMAX=DABS(MAT(JA,JA)) | GAUS |
| | IROW=JA | GAUS |

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | ICOL=JA | |
| C | LOOK FOR LARGEST REMAINING ELEMENT | GAUS |
| | DO 3 JB=JA, IDIM | GAUS |
| | DO 3 JC=JA, IDIM | GAUS |
| | IF(DABS(MAT(JB, JC)).LE.BMAX)GOTO3 | GAUS |
| | BMAX=DABS(MAT(JB, JC)) | GAUS |
| | IROW=JB | GAUS |
| | ICOL=JC | GAUS |
| 3 | CONTINUE | GAUS |
| C | EXCHANGE ROWS(IF NECESSARY) | GAUS |
| | IF(IROW.EQ.JA)GOTO5 | GAUS |
| | DO 4 JB=JA, IDIM | GAUS |
| | EX=MAT(JA, JB) | GAUS |
| | MAT(JA, JB)=MAT(IROW, JB) | GAUS |
| 4 | MAT(IROW, JB)=EX | GAUS |
| | EX=VEC(JA) | GAUS |
| | VEC(JA)=VEC(IROW) | GAUS |
| | VEC(IROW)=EX | GAUS |
| C | EXCHANGE COLUMNS AND STORE WHICH HAVE BEEN CHANGED | GAUS |
| 5 | IF(JA.EQ.ICOL)GOTO7 | GAUS |
| | IEX=EXVE(JA) | GAUS |
| | EXVE(JA)=EXVE(ICOL) | GAUS |
| | EXVE(ICOL)=IEX | GAUS |
| | DO 6 JB=1, IDIM | GAUS |
| | EX=MAT(JB, JA) | GAUS |
| | MAT(JB, JA)=MAT(JB, ICOL) | GAUS |
| 6 | MAT(JB, ICOL)=EX | GAUS |
| C | ELIMINATE JA-TH COLUMN | GAUS |
| 7 | IS=JA+1 | GAUS |
| | DO 8 JB=IS, IDIM | GAUS |
| | FAC=-MAT(JB, JA)/MAT(JA, JA) | GAUS |
| | DO 9 JC=JA, IDIM | GAUS |
| 9 | MAT(JB, JC)=MAT(JA, JC)*FAC+MAT(JB, JC) | GAUS |
| 8 | VEC(JB)=VEC(JA)*FAC+VEC(JB) | GAUS |
| 2 | CONTINUE | GAUS |
| C | BACKSUBSTITUTE | GAUS |
| | SOLV(IDIM)=VEC(IDIM)/MAT(IDIM, IDIM) | GAUS |
| | LIM=IDIM-1 | GAUS |
| | DO 10 JA=1, LIM | GAUS |
| | SUM=VEC(IDIM-JA) | GAUS |
| | DO 11 JB=1, JA | GAUS |
| 11 | SUM=SUM-SOLV(IDIM-JB+1)*MAT(IDIM-JA, IDIM-JB+1) | GAUS |
| 10 | SOLV(IDIM-JA)=SUM/MAT(IDIM-JA, IDIM-JA) | GAUS |
| | DO 12 JA=1, IDIM | GAUS |
| 12 | VEC(EXVE(JA))=SOLV(JA) | GAUS |
| C | CALCULATE THE NORMALIZED DETERMINANT AND CHECK FOR ILLCONDITIONING | GAUS |
| | ALPHA=1.D0 | GAUS |
| | DO 13 JA=1, IDIM | GAUS |
| | SOLV(JA)=0.D0 | GAUS |
| | DO 14 JB=JA, IDIM | GAUS |
| 14 | SOLV(JA)=SOLV(JA)+MAT(JA, JB)**2 | GAUS |
| 13 | ALPHA=ALPHA*DSQRT(SOLV(JA)) | GAUS |
| | SUM=1.D0 | GAUS |
| | DO 15 JA=1, IDIM | GAUS |
| 15 | SUM=SUM*MAT(JA, JA) | GAUS |
| | DET=SUM/ALPHA | GAUS |
| | IF(DABS(DET).GT.1.D-5)RETURN | GAUS |
| | WRITE(6, 900)DET | GAUS |
| | RETURN | GAUS |
| 20 | VEC(1)=VEC(1)/MAT(1, 1) | GAUS |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|------|
| 900 | RETURN | | |
| | FORMAT(///131('*')/20X,' | THE VALUE OF THE NORM. DETERMINANT IS | GAUS |
| | .,1PD10.1/131('*')) | | GAUS |
| | END | | GAUS |
| | SUBROUTINE ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NOBT,ORB,ENERGY) | | GAUS |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | | ENER |
| | INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3) | | ENER |
| | COMMON/ENRG/VIRIAL(3,4,2) | | ENER |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | | ENER |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),FH1(5,5,4),FH2(5,5,4),R(5,5),ENERG(4),RV(5),EN | | ENER |
| | ERGY(3,4),RPOT(5),RKIN(5),VKIN(4),VPOT(4) | | ENER |
| | NORB=ORB(ISYM) | | ENER |
| | NOB=NOBT(ISYM) | | ENER |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | | ENER |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NORB | | ENER |
| | ENERG(JA)=0.D0 | | ENER |
| | VPOT(JA)=0.D0 | | ENER |
| | VKIN(JA)=0.D0 | | ENER |
| | DO 2 JB=1,NOB | | ENER |
| | DO 2 JC=1,NOB | | ENER |
| 2 | R(JB,JC)=0.5D0*FH2(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA))+FH1(JB,JC,INNOR(IST+JA)) | | ENER |
| 901 | FORMAT('0 ENERGY= ',5D20.10/) | | ENER |
| C | MULTIPLY THE RESULTANT MATRIX BY TH E-VECTOR | | ENER |
| C | COMPUTE ALSO THE TERMS CONTRIBUTING TO THE POTENTIAL AND KINETIC EN | | ENER |
| | DO 3 JB=1,NOB | | ENER |
| | RV(JB)=0.D0 | | ENER |
| | RPOT(JB)=0.D0 | | ENER |
| | RKIN(JB)=0.D0 | | ENER |
| | DO 3 JC=1,NOB | | ENER |
| | RKIN(JB)=RKIN(JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*FH1(JC,JB,INNOR(IST+JA)) | | ENER |
| | RPOT(JB)=RPOT(JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*FH2(JC,JB,INNOR(IST+JA)) | | ENER |
| 3 | RV(JB)=RV(JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*R(JC,JB) | | ENER |
| | DO 5 JB=1,NOB | | ENER |
| | VPOT(JA)=VPOT(JA)+RPOT(JB)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) | | ENER |
| | VKIN(JA)=VKIN(JA)+RKIN(JB)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) | | ENER |
| 5 | ENERG(JA)=ENERG(JA)+RV(JB)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) | | ENER |
| 1 | CONTINUE | | ENER |
| | EN=0.D0 | | ENER |
| | DO 4 JA=1,NORB | | ENER |
| | VIRIAL(ISYM,JA,1)=VPOT(JA)*0.5D0 | | ENER |
| | VIRIAL(ISYM,JA,2)=VKIN(JA) | | ENER |
| | ENERGY(ISYM,JA)=ENERG(JA) | | ENER |
| 4 | EN=EN+ENERG(JA) | | ENER |
| | WRITE(8,901)EN,(ENERG(JA),JA=1,NORB) | | ENEP |
| | RETURN | | ENER |
| | END | | ENEP |
| | SUBROUTINE EXVAHH(FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,EXPCOE,ISYM,NOBT,ORB,EXHH) | | EXHH |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | | EXHH |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | | EXHH |
| | REAL*8 FHH1(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FHH3(5,5,4),FHH4(5,5,4),EXPCOE(5,10 | | EXHH |
| |),R(5,5),RV(5),EHH(4),EXHH(3,4) | | EXHH |
| | INTEGER NOBT(3),ORB(3) | | EXHH |
| | IST=ISTA(ISYM) | | EXHH |
| | NORB=ORB(ISYM) | | EXHH |
| | NOB=NOBT(ISYM) | | EXHH |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NORB | | EXHH |
| | JD=INNOR(IST+JA) | | EXHH |
| | DO 2 JB=1,NOB | | EXHH |
| | DO 2 JC=1,NOB | | EXHH |
| 2 | R(JB,JC)=FHH1(JB,JC,JD)+0.5D0*FHH2(JB,JC,JD)+FHH3(JB,JC,JD)/3.D0+ | | EXHH |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | .0.25D0*FHH4(JB,JC,JD) | EXHH |
| | EHH(JA)=0.D0 | EXHH |
| | DO 4 JB=1,NOB | EXHH |
| | RV(JB)=0.D0 | EXHH |
| | DO 4 JC=1,NOB | EXHH |
| 4 | RV(JB)=RV(JB)+EXPCOE(JC,INNO(IST+JA))*R(JC,JB) | EXHH |
| | DO 1 JB=1,NOB | EXHH |
| | EHH(JA)=EHH(JA)+RV(JB)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(IST+JA)) | EXHH |
| 1 | EXHH(1SYM,JA)=EHH(JA) | EXHH |
| | EN2=0.D0 | EXHH |
| | DO 5 JA=1,NORB | EXHH |
| 5 | EN2=EN2+EHH(JA) | EXHH |
| | WRITE(8,900)EN2,(EHH(JA),JA=1,NORB) | EXHH |
| 900 | FORMAT('0 EVHH = ',5D20.10/) | EXHH |
| | RETURN | EXHH |
| | END | EXHH |
| | SUBROUTINE OPTIM(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,METHOD,IPTI,LIM4,TAU) | OPTI |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | OPTI |
| | COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),1SYM | OPTI |
| | .,FDUB | OPTI |
| | REAL*8 ENERGY(3,4),EXHH(3,4),XVEC(10),YVEC(10),MAT(10,10),VEC(10) | OPTI |
| | INTEGER QN(15),FDUB,ORB(3),NOEXV(15) | OPTI |
| C | LOOP 1 RUNS OVER THE SYMMETRIES | OPTI |
| | READ(5,901)NOE,(NOEXV(JA),JA=1,NOE),ICHNGE | OPTI |
| 901 | FORMAT(20I4) | OPTI |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NOE | OPTI |
| | NOEX=NOEXV(JA) | OPTI |
| C | LOOP 2 RUNS OVER THE BASIS FUNCTIONS | OPTI |
| | ICOND=0 | OPTI |
| | CALL SCFCYC(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,LIM4,METHOD,TAU) | OPTI |
| | XVAL=ORBEXP(NOEX) | OPTI |
| | DO 3 JC=1,10 | OPTI |
| C | LOOPS 4&5 ADD UP THE ORBITAL ENERGIES | OPTI |
| | EVH=0.D0 | OPTI |
| | EVHH=0.D0 | OPTI |
| | DO 4 JD=1,3 | OPTI |
| | NEWNOR=ORB(JD) | OPTI |
| | IF(NEWNOR.EQ.0)GOTO4 | OPTI |
| | DO 5 JE=1,NEWNOR | OPTI |
| 5 | EVH=EVH+ENERGY(JD,JE) | OPTI |
| 4 | EVHH=EVHH+EXHH(JD,JE) | OPTI |
| | CONTINUE | OPTI |
| | GO TO(7,8,9,10,11),METHOD | OPTI |
| 7 | YVAL=EVH | OPTI |
| | GOTO12 | OPTI |
| 8 | YVAL=EVHH-EVH*EVH | OPTI |
| | GOTO12 | OPTI |
| 9 | YVAL=EVHH-2.D0*EVH*WK+WK*WK | OPTI |
| | GOTO12 | OPTI |
| 10 | YVAL=((EVH-WK)**2)/(EVHH-2.D0*EVH*WK+WK*WK) | OPTI |
| | GOTO12 | OPTI |
| 11 | YVAL=((EVH-WK)**2)/(EVHH-EVH*EVH) | OPTI |
| 12 | IF(ICOND.EQ.1)GOTO6 | OPTI |
| | CALL CHANGE(XVAL,YVAL,XVEC,YVEC,JC,ICOND,ICHNGE) | OPTI |
| | ORBEXP(NOEX)=XVAL | OPTI |
| | CALL REWIND(2) | OPTI |
| 3 | CALL SCFCYC(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,LIM4,METHOD,TAU) | OPTI |
| | WRITE(6,900) | OPTI |
| 900 | FORMAT(' THE TEN POINTS IN OPTIM ARE NOT INCLUDING A MINIMUM') | OPTI |
| | STOP | OPTI |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 6 | YVEC(JC)=YVAL | OPTI |
| 99 | CALL POLYNO(XVEC,YVEC,MAT,VEC,JC) | OPTI |
| | ORBEXP(NOEX)=XVEC(1) | OPTI |
| 2 | CONTINUE | OPTI |
| 1 | CONTINUE | OPTI |
| | RETURN | OPTI |
| | DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBCHK,SUBTRACE,INIT(ORBEXP,YVAL,XVAL) | OPTI |
| | AT99 | OPTI |
| | DISPLAY XVEC,YVEC | OPTI |
| | END | OPTI |
| | SUBROUTINE SCFCYC(ORB,ENERGY,EXHH,WK,LIM4,METHOD,TAU) | SCFC |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | SCFC |
| | COMMON/ALL/EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),H(5,5,3),CHARGE,QN,NOBT(3),ISYMS | SCFC |
| | FDUB | SCFC |
| | INTEGER INTNO2,QN(15),FDUB,INFO(4),OPB(3) | SCFC |
| | COMMON/HINZ/S,F,L,NOB,NOPB,CLOSED | SCFC |
| | COMMON/ONE/FAC1(50),FHH1(5,5,4),FH1(5,5,4),INT1(50),LIM1 | SCFC |
| | COMMON/TWO/FH2(5,5,4),FHH2(5,5,4),FAC2(100),LH2(5,5,4,4),LHH2(5,5, | SCFC |
| | 4,4),INT2(4,100),INTNO2(100),NULL2(100),LIM2,INTLI2 | SCFC |
| | COMMON/THREE/FAC3(200),FHH3(5,5,4),LHH3(5,5,4,4),INT3(6,200),INTNO | SCFC |
| | 3(3,100),LIM3,INTLI3,NULL3 | SCFC |
| | REAL*8 F(5,5,4),LH2,LHH2,S(5,5,3),HH(5,5,3),L(5,5,4,4),OFNER(3,4), | SCFC |
| | LHH3,LHH4(5,5,4,4),FHH3,FHH4(5,5,4),EXHH(3,4),ENERGY(3,4) | SCFC |
| | LOGICAL NULL2 | SCFC |
| | WRITE(11,801)LIM3,LIM4,METHOD | SCFC |
| 801 | FORMAT(' L3,L4,METHOD= ',3I4) | SCFC |
| | CALL ONEINT(HH,S) | SCFC |
| | INTLI2=0 | SCFC |
| | INTLI3=0 | SCFC |
| | DO 10 JA=1,3 | SCFC |
| | IF(ORB(JA).EQ.0)GOTO10 | SCFC |
| | CALL RENORM(NOBT(JA),ORB(JA),JA,EXPCOE,S) | SCFC |
| 10 | CONTINUE | SCFC |
| | DO 20 ITER=1,10 | SCFC |
| | LIMDI3=0 | SCFC |
| | LIMDI4=0 | SCFC |
| | COMPL=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | WRITE(8,900)ITER | SCFC |
| | DO 21 ISYM=1,3 | SCFC |
| | NORB=ORB(ISYM) | SCFC |
| | NOB=NOBT(ISYM) | SCFC |
| | IF(NORB.EQ.0)GOTO21 | SCFC |
| | DO 30 JA=1,NOB | SCFC |
| | DO 30 JB=1,NOB | SCFC |
| | DO 30 JC=1,4 | SCFC |
| | FH1(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | FHH1(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | FH2(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | FHH2(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | FHH3(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | FHH4(JA,JB,JC)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | DO 30 JD=1,4 | SCFC |
| | LH2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | LHH2(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | LHH3(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| 30 | LHH4(JA,JB,JC,JD)=0.D0 | SCFC |
| | CALL ONEEL(NOB,ISYM,H,HH) | SCFC |
| | CALL TIME(1,1) | SCFC |
| | CALL TWOELE | SCFC |
| | IF(METHOD.EQ.1.OR.LIM3.EQ.0)GOTO31 | SCFC |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | CALL THREEFL(LIMDI3,NORB,NOR) | SCFC |
| | IF(LIM4.EQ.0)GOTO31 | SCFC |
| | CALL FOUREL(NORB,NOR,LIMDI4) | SCFC |
| 31 | CALL COMBIN(METHOD,ISYM,OPB,NORT,FH1,FHH1,FH2,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,LH2,LHH2,LHH3,LHH4,WK,EXPCOE,ENERGY,EXHH,TAU) | SCFC |
| | CALL HINZE(EXPCOE,ISYM,OPB,COMPL) | SCFC |
| | WRITE(8,902)COMPL | SCFC |
| 902 | FORMAT('0 COMPL= ',1PD8.1) | SCFC |
| | CALL RENORM(NOR,NORB,ISYM,EXPCOE,S) | SCFC |
| | CALL ENER(ISYM,EXPCOE,FH1,FH2,NORT,OPB,ENERGY) | SCFC |
| | CALL EXVAHH(FHH1,FHH2,FHH3,FHH4,EXPCOE,ISYM,NORT,OPB,EXHH) | SCFC |
| | CALL OUT01(EXPCOE,NOR,NORB,ISYM) | SCFC |
| 21 | CONTINUE | SCFC |
| | CALL OUTPUT(EXPCOE,OPBEXP,EXHH,ENERGY,WK,COMPL,OPB,NORT,METHOD,ITER,R,QN,ICOMPL,CHARGE) | SCFC |
| | IF(COMPL.LT.1.D-10)RETURN | SCFC |
| | CALL CNVRGC(EXPCOE,ITER,NORT,OPB,&23) | SCFC |
| | CALL AITKEN(EXPCOE,ITER,NORT,OPB) | SCFC |
| 20 | CALL REWIND(3) | SCFC |
| | RETURN | SCFC |
| 100 | WRITE(6,901) | SCFC |
| 22 | STOP | SCFC |
| 23 | RETURN | SCFC |
| 900 | FORMAT('///' ITERATION NO. ',13) | SCFC |
| 901 | FORMAT(' LOGIOU HAS WRONG RETURN') | SCFC |
| | DEBUG UNIT(9),INIT(COMPL),SUBCHK,SUBTRACE | SCFC |
| | END | SCFC |
| | SUBROUTINE CHANGE(XVAL,YVAL,XVEC,YVEC,NOM,JCOND,ICHNGE) | CHNG |
| | REAL*8 DELTA,XVAL,YVAL,XVEC(10),YVEC(10) | CHNG |
| | JCOND=0 | CHNG |
| | XVEC(NOM)=XVAL | CHNG |
| | YVEC(NOM)=YVAL | CHNG |
| | IF(NOM-2)1,2,3 | CHNG |
| 1 | DELTA=XVAL/DFLOAT(ICHNGE) | CHNG |
| | XVAL=XVAL+DELTA | CHNG |
| | RETURN | CHNG |
| 2 | DELTA=DELTA+DELTA | CHNG |
| | XVAL=XVAL+DELTA | CHNG |
| | IF(YVEC(2).LT.YVEC(1))RETURN | CHNG |
| | DELTA=-5.D-1*DELTA | CHNG |
| | XVAL=XVEC(1)+DELTA | CHNG |
| | RETURN | CHNG |
| 3 | IF(NOM.GT.3)GOTO4 | CHNG |
| | IF(YVEC(3).LT.YVEC(1))GOTO5 | CHNG |
| | DELTA=-5.D-1*DELTA | CHNG |
| | JCOND=1 | CHNG |
| | XVAL=XVAL+DELTA | CHNG |
| | RETURN | CHNG |
| 5 | DELTA=DELTA+DELTA | CHNG |
| | XVAL=XVAL+DELTA | CHNG |
| | JCOND=0 | CHNG |
| | RETURN | CHNG |
| 4 | IF(JCOND.EQ.0)GOTO6 | CHNG |
| | XVAL=XVAL+1.5D0*DELTA | CHNG |
| | XVEC(NOM+1)=XVAL | CHNG |
| | JCOND=1 | CHNG |
| | RETURN | CHNG |
| 6 | IF(YVEC(NOM).LT.YVEC(NOM-1))GOTO7 | CHNG |
| | JCOND=1 | CHNG |
| | DELTA=-5.D-1*DELTA | CHNG |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | XVAL=XVAL+DELTA | CHNG |
| | RETURN | CHNG |
| 7 | DELTA=DELTA+DELTA | CHNG |
| | XVAL=XVAL+DELTA | CHNG |
| | RETURN | CHNG |
| | DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBCHK | CHNG |
| | END | CHNG |
| | SUBROUTINE POLYNO(XVEC,YVEC,MAT,VEC,NOP01) | CHNG |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | POLY |
| | REAL*8 XVEC(10),YVEC(10),MAT(NOP01,NOP01),VEC(NOP01),XP(9),XPP(9) | POLY |
| C | OBTAIN THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE APPROXIMATING POLYNOMIAL | POLY |
| | XNEW=XVEC(1) | POLY |
| | EX=YVEC(1) | POLY |
| | DO 6 JA=2,NOP01 | POLY |
| | IF(EX.LT.YVEC(JA))GOTO6 | POLY |
| | EX=YVEC(JA) | POLY |
| | XNEW=XVEC(JA) | POLY |
| 6 | CONTINUE | POLY |
| | LIM1=NOP01-1 | POLY |
| | LIM2=NOP01-2 | POLY |
| | DO 1 JA=1,NOP01 | POLY |
| | VEC(JA)=YVEC(JA) | POLY |
| | MAT(JA,1)=1 | POLY |
| | DO 1 JB=1,LIM1 | POLY |
| 1 | MAT(JA,JB+1)=XVEC(JA)**JB | POLY |
| 99 | CALL GAUSS(MAT,VEC,NOP01) | POLY |
| C | DIFFERENTIATE THE APPROXIMATING POLYNOMIAL | POLY |
| | DO 2 JA=1,LIM1 | POLY |
| 2 | XP(JA)=VEC(JA+1)*JA | POLY |
| C | SOLVE FOR THE ZERO BY NEWTONS METHOD | POLY |
| C | 1: FORM THE DERIVATIVE | POLY |
| | DO 3 JA=1,LIM2 | POLY |
| 3 | XPP(JA)=XP(JA+1)*JA | POLY |
| C | 2: EVALUATE FX AND FPX | POLY |
| 999 | CONTINUE | POLY |
| 4 | XOLD=XNEW | POLY |
| | FX=0.D0 | POLY |
| | FPX=0.D0 | POLY |
| | DO 5 JA=1,LIM2 | POLY |
| | FX=FX*XOLD+XP(NOP01-JA) | POLY |
| 5 | FPX=FPX*XOLD+XPP(LIM1-JA) | POLY |
| | FX=FX*XOLD+XP(1) | POLY |
| | DELTA=FX/FPX | POLY |
| | XNEW=XOLD-DELTA | POLY |
| | IF(1.D9.LT.DABS(DELTA))XNEW=XOLD+1.D0 | POLY |
| | IF(1.D-6.LT.DABS(XOLD-XNEW))GOTO4 | POLY |
| | XVEC(1)=XNEW | POLY |
| | RETURN | POLY |
| | DEBUG UNIT(9),SUBTRACE,SUBCHK,INIT(XNEW) | POLY |
| | AT 999 | POLY |
| | DISPLAY XP,XPP | POLY |
| | END | POLY |
| | SUBROUTINE OUTPUT(EXPCOE,ORBEXP,EXHH,ENERGY,WK,COMPL,ORB,NOBT,METH | OUT2 |
| | OD,ITER,QN,ICOMPL,CHARGE) | OUT2 |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | OUT2 |
| | COMMON/RENOR/INNO(10),ISTA(3),INNOR(10) | OUT2 |
| | COMMON/ENRG/VIRIAL(3,4,2) | OUT2 |
| | REAL*8 EXPCOE(5,10),ORBEXP(15),EXHH(3,4),ENERGY(3,4),VEC(5) | OUT2 |
| | REAL*8 PROPM(3,4,3),PROSUM(3),CUSP(3,4) | OUT2 |
| | INTEGER ORB(3),NOBT(3),HEAD1(3)/' S ',' P ',' D '/,BLANK/' | OUT2 |


```

./,HEAD2(10)/'1S- ','2S- ','3S- ','4S- ','2P- ','3P- ','4P- ','5P- OUT2
:','3D- ','4D- '//'HEAD3(3)/'BAS1','S/OP','P F '//'HEAD4(3)/' OR', OUT2
: 'BITA', 'L '//'BLANKL(32)/32*' ' / OUT2
INTEGER QN(15),LINE(20),LINE1(32),LINE2(32) OUT2
IF(ITER.EQ.1.AND.ICOMPL.EQ.0)READ(5,919)(LINE(JA),JA=1,20) OUT2
WRITE(6,920)(LINE(JA),JA=1,20) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.1)WRITE(6,900) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.2)WRITE(6,901) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.3)WRITE(6,902) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.4)WRITE(6,903) OUT2
IF(METHOD.EQ.5)WRITE(6,923) OUT2
WRITE(6,921)ITER OUT2
NORBT=ORB(1)+ORB(2)+ORB(3) OUT2
C LOOP 20 COMPUTES THE CUSP FOR EACH ORBITAL OUT2
DO 20 JA=1,NORBT OUT2
ISYP=1+INNO(JA)/5+INNO(JA)/9-INNO(JA)/10 OUT2
NOB=NOBT(ISYP) OUT2
IST=(ISYP-1)*5 OUT2
SUMNUM=0.D0 OUT2
SUMDEN=0.D0 OUT2
DO 21 JB=1,NOB OUT2
IF(QN(IST+JB).NE.ISYP+1)GOTO22 OUT2
ENM1=ENMI(ISYP+1,ISYP,ISYP,ORBEXP(IST+JB)) OUT2
SUMNUM=SUMNUM+EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))*ENM1 OUT2
GOTO21 OUT2
22 IF(QN(IST+JB).NE.ISYP)GOTO21 OUT2
ENM2=ENMI(ISYP,ISYP-1,ISYP-1,ORBEXP(JB+IST)) OUT2
SUMNUM=SUMNUM-ORBEXP(JB+IST)*EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))*ENM2 OUT2
SUMDEN=SUMDEN+EXPCOE(JB,INNO(JA))*ENM2 OUT2
21 CONTINUE OUT2
JX=INNO(JA)-(ISYP-1)*4 OUT2
CUSP(ISYP,JX)=99999.99D0 OUT2
IF(SUMDEN.NE.0.D0)CUSP(ISYP,JX)=SUMNUM/SUMDEN OUT2
20 CONTINUE OUT2
C THE TOTAL ENERGY AND TOTAL EXHH IS COMPUTED OUT2
CALL PRPRTS(EXPCOE,OPB,NOBT,ITER,PROSUM,PROPM) OUT2
VIRN=0.D0 OUT2
VIRD=0.D0 OUT2
TOTEN=0.D0 OUT2
TOTEHH=0.D0 OUT2
DO 1 JA=1,3 OUT2
LIM=ORB(JA) OUT2
IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO1 OUT2
DO 2 JB=1,LIM OUT2
VIRN=VIRN+VIRIAL(JA,JB,1) OUT2
VIRD=VIRD+VIRIAL(JA,JB,2) OUT2
TOTEN=TOTEN+ENERGY(JA,JB) OUT2
2 TOTEHH=TOTEHH+EXHH(JA,JB) OUT2
1 CONTINUE OUT2
VIRIAT=(VIRN-CHARGE*PROSUM(1))/(VIRD+CHARGE*PROSUM(1)) OUT2
EPSILO=(WK-TOTEN) OUT2
DELTAS=TOTEHH+WK*WK-2.D0*TOTEN*WK OUT2
DELTA=TOTEHH-TOTEN*TOTEN OUT2
WRITE(6,904)COMPL,TOTEN,TOTEHH,WK,EPSILO,DELTA,DELTAS,(PROSUM(JC), OUT2
.JC=1,3),VIRIAT OUT2
C THE INDIVIDUAL ORBITAL ENERGIES ARE WRITTEN OUT OUT2
WRITE(6,905) OUT2
DO 3 JA=1,3 OUT2
LIM=OPB(JA) OUT2
IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO3 OUT2

```


| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | IST=ISTA(JA) | OUT2 |
| | DO 4 JB=1,LIM | OUT2 |
| | IXP=INNO(IST+JB) | OUT2 |
| | IORB=IXP-(JA-1)*4 | OUT2 |
| | IC=HEAD2(IXP) | OUT2 |
| 4 | WRITE(6,906)IC,ENERGY(JA,JB),EXHH(JA,JB),(PROPM(JA,IORB,JC),JC=1,3 | OUT2 |
| | .),CUSP(JA,IORB) | OUT2 |
| 3 | CONTINUE | OUT2 |
| C | THE BASISFUNCTIONS AND VECTORS ARE WRITTEN OUT | OUT2 |
| | DO 5 JA=1,32 | OUT2 |
| | LINE1(JA)=BLANK | OUT2 |
| 5 | LINE2(JA)=BLANK | OUT2 |
| C | LOOP 6 SETS UP THE HEADINGS | OUT2 |
| | IS=0 | OUT2 |
| | DO 6 JA=1,3 | OUT2 |
| | LIM=ORB(JA) | OUT2 |
| | IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO6 | OUT2 |
| | IST=ISTA(JA) | OUT2 |
| | IS=IS+3 | OUT2 |
| | LINE1(IS)=HEAD1(JA) | OUT2 |
| | DO 7 JB=1,3 | OUT2 |
| 7 | LINE2(IS-2+JB)=HEAD3(JB) | OUT2 |
| | DO 8 JB=1,LIM | OUT2 |
| | IS=IS+3 | OUT2 |
| | LINE1(IS)=HEAD2(INNO(IST+JB)) | OUT2 |
| | LINE2(IS-1)=HEAD4(1) | OUT2 |
| | LINE2(IS)=HEAD4(2) | OUT2 |
| 8 | LINE2(IS+1)=HEAD4(3) | OUT2 |
| 6 | CONTINUE | OUT2 |
| | WRITE(6,922) | OUT2 |
| | WRITE(6,907)(LINE1(JA),JA=1,32) | OUT2 |
| | WRITE(6,907)(LINE2(JA),JA=1,32) | OUT2 |
| | MAX=0 | OUT2 |
| | DO 9 JA=1,3 | OUT2 |
| 9 | MAX=MAX0(NOBT(JA),MAX) | OUT2 |
| | ISI1=0 | OUT2 |
| | ISI2=0 | OUT2 |
| | IF(ORB(1).NE.0)ISI1=1 | OUT2 |
| | IF(ORB(2).NE.0)ISI2=ISI1+1 | OUT2 |
| | IBLAN1=ISI1*16+ORB(1)*12 | OUT2 |
| | IBLAN2=ISI2*16+ORB(2)*12+IBLAN1 | OUT2 |
| | DO 10 JA=1,MAX | OUT2 |
| | DO 11 JB=1,3 | OUT2 |
| | LIM=ORB(JB) | OUT2 |
| | IF(LIM.EQ.0)GOTO11 | OUT2 |
| | IST=ISTA(JB) | OUT2 |
| | IF(JA.GT.NOBT(JB))GOTO11 | OUT2 |
| | IS=(JB-1)*5 | OUT2 |
| | IQN1=QN(IS+JA) | OUT2 |
| | VEC(1)=ORBEXP(IS+JA) | OUT2 |
| | DO 12 JC=1,LIM | OUT2 |
| 12 | VEC(JC+1)=EXPCOE(JA,INNO(IST+JC)) | OUT2 |
| | LIM1=LIM+1 | OUT2 |
| | IF(JB.GT.1)GOTO13 | OUT2 |
| | WRITE(6,908)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) | OUT2 |
| | GOTO11 | OUT2 |
| 13 | IBLAN=IBLAN1 | OUT2 |
| | IF(JB.EQ.3)IBLAN=IBLAN2 | OUT2 |
| | IF(IBLAN.EQ.28)WRITE(6,909)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) | OUT2 |
| | IF(IBLAN.EQ.40)WRITE(6,910)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1) | OUT2 |


```

IF(IBLAN.EQ.52)WRITE(6,911)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)
IF(IBLAN.EQ.64)WRITE(6,912)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)
IF(IBLAN.EQ.56)WRITE(6,913)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)
IF(IBLAN.EQ.68)WRITE(6,914)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)
IF(IBLAN.EQ.80)WRITE(6,915)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)
IF(IBLAN.EQ.92)WRITE(6,916)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)
IF(IBLAN.EQ.104)WRITE(6,917)IQN1,(VEC(JC),JC=1,LIM1)
IF(IBLAN.LE.104)GOTO11
WRITE(6,918)
STOP
11 CONTINUE
10 CONTINUE
RETURN
900 FORMAT(//19X,' <H>-MINIMIZATION')
901 FORMAT(//19X,' <(H-E)**2>-MINIMIZATION')
902 FORMAT(//19X,' <(H-WK)**2>-MINIMIZATION')
903 FORMAT(//20X,'<H-WK>**2/<(H-WK)**2>-MINIMIZATION')
904 FORMAT(//20X,'COMPLETION',8X,1PD20.2/20X,'<H>',15X,0PF20.10/20X,'<H**2>',12X,F20.10/20X,'WK',16X,F15.5/20X,'EPSILON',11X,F20.10/20X,'DELTA',13X,F20.10/20X,'DELTA-TILDE',7X,F20.10/20X,'<1/R>',13X,F20.10/20X,'<R>',15X,F20.10/20X,'<R**2>',12X,F20.10/20X,'VIRIAL-THM',8X,F20.10//)
906 FORMAT(/4X,A3,'ORBITAL',7(1X,F14.9))
905 FORMAT(21X,'<H>',11X,'<H**2>',10X,'<1/R>',9X,'<R>',11X,'<R**2>',10X,'CUSP')
907 FORMAT(32A4)
908 FORMAT(5X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
909 FORMAT('+',28X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
910 FORMAT('+',40X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
911 FORMAT('+',52X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
912 FORMAT('+',64X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
913 FORMAT('+',56X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
914 FORMAT('+',68X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
915 FORMAT('+',80X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
916 FORMAT('+',92X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
917 FORMAT('+',104X,12,F7.3,F12.8,3F12.8)
918 FORMAT(' THE LENGTH OF THE LINE IN OUTPUT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED.ERROR')
919 FORMAT(20A4)
920 FORMAT('1'//20X,20A4/)
921 FORMAT(//20X,'THE RESULTS AFTER THE',I3,'. ITERATION ARE:')
922 FORMAT(///)
923 FORMAT(//19X,' <H-WK>**2/<(H-E)**2>-MINIMIZATION')
END
SUBROUTINE SPLIT2(NOBT,ISY1B,ISY2B)
COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JM1,JMJ,JSPLI
COMMON/SPLI2/IMK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP
COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10)
INTEGER NOBT(3),IS1(4),IS2(4),IS3(8)
EQUIVALENCE(IDAR(9),IS1(1)),(IDAR(13),IS2(1))
EQUIVALENCE(I1,IS3(1)),(I2,IS3(2)),(J1,IS3(3)),(J2,IS3(4)),(K1,IS3(5)),(K2,IS3(6)),(L1,IS3(7)),(L2,IS3(8))
IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1)/2
DO 1 JA=1,8
1 IDAR(JA,9)=IS3(JA)
CALL SYMASI(1,I1,LIM1,L1B,M1B,JM1,NOBT,ISY1B)
IEXP=(ISY1B-1)*4+JM1
CALL SYMASI(1,J1,LIMJ,L2B,M2B,JMJ,NOBT,ISY2B)
JEXP=(ISY2B-1)*4+JMJ
CALL IDNON(I1,I2,J1,J2,IS1)

```


| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | CALL SYMAS2(NOBT,4,IS3) | |
| | RETURN | SPLI |
| | ENTRY SPLIT3(IND,NOBT,ISY1B,ISY2B,ISY3B) | SPLI |
| | DO 2 JA=1,8 | SPLI |
| 2 | IDAR(JA,9)=IS3(JA) | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS1(1,I1,LIM1,L1B,M1B,JM1,NOBT,ISY1B) | SPLI |
| | IEXP=(ISY1B-1)*4+JM1 | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS1(1,J1,LIMJ,L2B,M2B,JMJ,NOBT,ISY2B) | SPLI |
| | JEXP=(ISY2B-1)*4+JMJ | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS1(1,K1,LIMK,L3B,M3B,JMK,NOBT,ISY3B) | SPLI |
| | KEXP=(ISY3B-1)*4+JMK | SPLI |
| | IF(IND.EQ.0)RETURN | SPLI |
| | CALL IDNOM(I1,I2,J1,J2,IS1) | SPLI |
| | CALL IDNOM(K1,K2,1,1,IS2) | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS2(NOBT,6,IS3) | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS3(NOBT,6) | SPLI |
| | RETURN | SPLI |
| | ENTRY SPLIT4(IND,NOBT,ISY1B,ISY2B,ISY3B,ISY4B) | SPLI |
| | DO 3 JA=1,8 | SPLI |
| 3 | IDAR(JA,9)=IS3(JA) | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS1(1,I1,LIM1,L1B,M1B,JM1,NOBT,ISY1B) | SPLI |
| | IEXP=(ISY1B-1)*4+JM1 | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS1(1,J1,LIMJ,L2B,M2B,JMJ,NOBT,ISY2B) | SPLI |
| | JEXP=(ISY2B-1)*4+JMJ | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS1(1,K1,LIMK,L3B,M3B,JMK,NOBT,ISY3B) | SPLI |
| | KEXP=(ISY3B-1)*4+JMK | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS1(1,L1,LIML,L4B,M4B,JML,NOBT,ISY4B) | SPLI |
| | LEXP=(ISY4B-1)*4+JML | SPLI |
| | IF(IND.EQ.0)RETURN | SPLI |
| | CALL IDNOM(I1,I2,J1,J2,IS1) | SPLI |
| | CALL IDNOM(K1,K2,L1,L2,IS2) | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS2(NOBT,8,IS3) | SPLI |
| | CALL SYMAS3(NOBT,8) | SPLI |
| | RETURN | SPLI |
| | END | SPLI |
| | SUBROUTINE SYMAS1(INDEX,I,LIM,L,ML,JM1,NOBT,ISY) | SYA1 |
| | INTEGER NOBT(3) | SYA1 |
| | IF(INDEX.EQ.2)GOTO15 | SYA1 |
| | GO TO(10,11,10,10,10,12,11,11,11,10,10,10,10,10,13,12,12,12,11,11, | SYA1 |
| | .11,11,11),I | SYA1 |
| 10 | JM1=1 | SYA1 |
| | GO TO 14 | SYA1 |
| 11 | JM1=2 | SYA1 |
| | GO TO 14 | SYA1 |
| 12 | JM1=3 | SYA1 |
| | GO TO 14 | SYA1 |
| 13 | JM1=4 | SYA1 |
| 14 | GO TO(1,1,2,3,4,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9),I | SYA1 |
| 15 | GOTO(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9),I | SYA1 |
| 1 | ISY=1 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(1) | SYA1 |
| | L=0 | SYA1 |
| | ML=0 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 2 | ISY=2 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(2) | SYA1 |
| | L=1 | SYA1 |
| | ML=-1 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 3 | ISY=2 | SYA1 |

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| | LIM=NOBT(2) | SYA1 |
| | L=1 | SYA1 |
| | ML=0 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 4 | ISY=2 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(2) | SYA1 |
| | L=1 | SYA1 |
| | ML=1 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 5 | ISY=3 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(3) | SYA1 |
| | L=2 | SYA1 |
| | ML=-2 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 6 | ISY=3 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(3) | SYA1 |
| | L=2 | SYA1 |
| | ML=-1 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 7 | ISY=3 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(3) | SYA1 |
| | L=2 | SYA1 |
| | ML=0 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 8 | ISY=3 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(3) | SYA1 |
| | L=2 | SYA1 |
| | ML=1 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| 9 | ISY=3 | SYA1 |
| | LIM=NOBT(3) | SYA1 |
| | L=2 | SYA1 |
| | ML=2 | SYA1 |
| | RETURN | SYA1 |
| | END | SYA1 |
| | FUNCTION SYMCHE(QN) | SYCH |
| | INTEGER SYMCHE,QN | SYCH |
| | SYMCHE=2 | SYCH |
| | IF(QN.LE.2.OR.QN.EQ.6.OR.QN.EQ.15)SYMCHE=1 | SYCH |
| | IF(1ABS(QN-12).LE.2.OR.1ABS(QN-21).LE.2)SYMCHE=3 | SYCH |
| | RETURN | SYCH |
| | END | SYCH |
| | SUBROUTINE SYMAS2(NOBT,LD06,IS3) | SYA2 |
| | INTEGER IDX(4),NOBT(3),IM(2,6)/1,3,1,5,1,7,3,5,3,7,5,7/ | SYA2 |
| | INTEGER IS3(8),IS4(8) | SYA2 |
| C | IDAR CONTAINS IN ITS SECOND COLUMN THE SYMETRIES | SYA2 |
| C | TO WHICH I2,I1,ETC. BELONG | SYA2 |
| | COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) | SYA2 |
| | IJN(I,J)=1+(J*(J-1))/2 | SYA2 |
| | IJN1(I,J)=MIN0(I,J)+(MAX0(I,J)*(MAX0(I,J)-1))/2 | SYA2 |
| | LD01=LD06-1 | SYA2 |
| | LD04=LD06-3 | SYA2 |
| C | A SYMMETRIC INDEX FOR EACH ELECTRON IS COMPUTED | SYA2 |
| | DO 1 JA=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(JA,1)=JA | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(JA+1,1)=JA+1 | SYA2 |
| 1 | IDAR(JA,3)=IJN1(IDAR(JA,2),IDAR(JA+1,2)) | SYA2 |
| C | | SYA2 |
| C | THE ID'S OF THE INTEGRALS ARE SORTED | SYA2 |
| 3 | IX=0 | SYA2 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | DO 4 JA=1, LDO4, 2 | |
| | IF(IDAR(JA,3).LE.IDAR(JA+2,3))GOTO4 | SYA2 |
| | IX=1 | SYA2 |
| | DO 5 JB=1, 3 | SYA2 |
| | DO 5 JC=1, 2 | SYA2 |
| | IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1, JB) | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(JA+JC-1, JB)=IDAR(JA+JC+1, JB) | SYA2 |
| 5 | IDAR(JA+JC+1, JB)=IEX | SYA2 |
| | DO 11 JC=1, 2 | SYA2 |
| | IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1, 9) | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(JA+JC-1, 9)=IDAR(JA+JC+1, 9) | SYA2 |
| 11 | IDAR(JA+JC+1, 9)=IEX | SYA2 |
| 4 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| | IF(IX.EQ.1)GOTO3 | SYA2 |
| C | THE ELECTRONS ARE RESORTED S.T. OF TWO ELECTRONS WITH EQUAL I.D. | SYA2 |
| C | IN IDAR(*,3)THE ONE WITH THE SMALLER STARTING# IS FIRST | SYA2 |
| 30 | IX=0 | SYA2 |
| | DO 2 JA=1, LDO4, 2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IDAR(JA,3).NE.IDAR(JA+2,3))GOTO2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IDAR(JA,2).LE.IDAR(JA+2,2))GOTO2 | SYA2 |
| | IX=1 | SYA2 |
| | DO 31 JB=1, 3 | SYA2 |
| | DO 31 JC=1, 2 | SYA2 |
| | IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1, JB) | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(JA+JC-1, JB)=IDAR(JA+JC+1, JB) | SYA2 |
| 31 | IDAR(JA+JC+1, JB)=IEX | SYA2 |
| | DO 32 JC=1, 2 | SYA2 |
| | IEX=IDAR(JA+JC-1, 9) | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(JA+JC-1, 9)=IDAR(JA+JC+1, 9) | SYA2 |
| 32 | IDAR(JA+JC+1, 9)=IEX | SYA2 |
| 2 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| | IF(IX.EQ.1)GOTO30 | SYA2 |
| C | AN ID FOR THE ORBITALS IS COMPUTED | SYA2 |
| C | 1S=1 2S=2...2P=5 3P=6...3D=8 4D=9 | SYA2 |
| 120 | DO 121 JA=1, LDO6 | SYA2 |
| | DO 121 JB=1, 2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(JB.EQ.1)ISIG=IDAR(JA,9) | SYA2 |
| | IF(JB.EQ.2)ISIG=IS3(JA) | SYA2 |
| | GO TO(13,14,17,17,17,15,18,18,18,20,20,20,20,20,16,19,19,19,21,21, | SYA2 |
| | .21,21,21),ISIG | SYA2 |
| 13 | IDA=1 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 14 | IDA=2 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 15 | IDA=3 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 16 | IDA=4 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 17 | IDA=5 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 18 | IDA=6 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 19 | IDA=7 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 20 | IDA=8 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO12 | SYA2 |
| 21 | IDA=9 | SYA2 |
| 12 | IF(JB.EQ.1)IDAR(JA,10)=IDA | SYA2 |
| 121 | IF(JB.EQ.2)IS4(JA)=IDA | SYA2 |
| C | THE PARTNER FOR EACH BRA IS FOUND | SYA2 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | IY=9 | |
| 200 | DO 210 JA=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA).NE.IS3(JA+1))GOTO210 | SYA2 |
| | DO 211 IA=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IA,IY))GOTO211 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA+1).NE.IDAR(IA+1,IY))GOTO211 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA,IY)=0 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA+1,IY)=0 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA,1)=JA | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA+1,1)=JA+1 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO210 | SYA2 |
| 211 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| 210 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| C | LOOP 220 CHECKS IF THE INTEGRAL IS OF THE EXCHANGED KIND | SYA2 |
| | ISUM=0 | SYA2 |
| | DO 220 JA=1,LD06 | SYA2 |
| 220 | ISUM=ISUM+IDAR(JA,IY) | SYA2 |
| | IF(ISUM.EQ.0)RETURN | SYA2 |
| C | THE LOOPS 230 HANDLE TWO-CYCLE EXCHANGE | SYA2 |
| | DO 230 JA=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA).EQ.IS3(JA+1))GOTO230 | SYA2 |
| | DO 231 IA=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IA,IY))GOTO231 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA+1).NE.IDAR(IA+1,IY))GOTO231 | SYA2 |
| | DO 232 IB=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IB+1,IY))GOTO232 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA+1).NE.IDAR(IB,IY))GOTO232 | SYA2 |
| | JLIM=JA+2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(JLIM.GT.LD06)GOTO230 | SYA2 |
| | DO 233 JB=JLIM,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JB).NE.IS3(JA+1))GOTO233 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JB+1).NE.IS3(JA))GOTO233 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA,IY)=0 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA+1,IY)=0 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IB,IY)=0 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IB+1,IY)=0 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA,1)=JA | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA+1,1)=JB+1 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IB,1)=JB | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IB+1,1)=JA+1 | SYA2 |
| | GOTO230 | SYA2 |
| 233 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| | GOTO230 | SYA2 |
| 232 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| | GOTO230 | SYA2 |
| 231 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| 230 | CONTINUE | SYA2 |
| C | LOOP 240 CHECKS IF THE INTEGRAL CONTAINS TRIPLE OR QUADRUPL EXCHANGE | SYA2 |
| | ISUM=0 | SYA2 |
| | DO 240 JA=1,LD06 | SYA2 |
| 240 | ISUM=ISUM+IDAR(JA,IY) | SYA2 |
| | IF(ISUM.EQ.0)RETURN | SYA2 |
| C | LOOPS 250 HANDLE THE THREE&FOUR-CYCLE EXCHANGE | SYA2 |
| | DO 250 JA=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA).EQ.IS3(JA+1))GOTO250 | SYA2 |
| | IRE=0 | SYA2 |
| 252 | DO 251 IA=1,LD06,2 | SYA2 |
| | IF(IS3(JA).NE.IDAR(IA+IRE,IY))GOTO251 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA+IRE,IY)=0 | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(IA+IRE,1)=JA+IRE | SYA2 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|------|
| | IRE=IRE+1 | | SYA2 |
| | IF(IRE.EQ.2)GOTO250 | | SYA2 |
| | GOTO252 | | SYA2 |
| 251 | CONTINUE | | SYA2 |
| 250 | CONTINUE | | SYA2 |
| C | LOOP 260 CHECKS IF ALL ORBITAL HAVE AGREED IN THREE QN'S | | SYA2 |
| | ISUM=0 | | SYA2 |
| | DO 260 JA=1,LD06 | | SYA2 |
| 260 | ISUM=ISUM+IDAR(JA,IY) | | SYA2 |
| | IF(ISUM.EQ.0)RETURN | | SYA2 |
| | IF(IY.EQ.10)GOTO261 | | SYA2 |
| | IY=10 | | SYA2 |
| | DO 262 JA=1,LD06 | | SYA2 |
| 262 | IS3(JA)=IS4(JA) | | SYA2 |
| | GOTO200 | | SYA2 |
| 261 | WRITE(6,900)(IS3(JA),JA=1,LD06) | | SYA2 |
| | WRITE(6,901)((IDAR(JA,JB),JB=1,10),JA=1,LD06) | | SYA2 |
| | STOP | | SYA2 |
| 900 | FORMAT(65(' ')/40X,'ERROR IN INTEGRAL SORTING'/65(' ')/4(3X,213) | | SYA2 |
| | .) | | SYA2 |
| 901 | FORMAT(' ',1014) | | SYA2 |
| | ENTRY SYMAS3(NOBT,LD06) | | SYA2 |
| C | THE VALUES LIM1B,L1B,ETC. ARE COMPUTED | | SYA2 |
| | DO 6 JA=1,LD06 | | SYA2 |
| 6 | CALL SYMAS1(2,IDAR(JA,2),IDAR(JA,4),IDAR(JA,5),IDAR(JA,6),JM,NOBT, | | SYA2 |
| | .IDAR(JA,7)) | | SYA2 |
| | IF(LD06-6)8,9,10 | | SYA2 |
| 10 | DO 7 JA=1,6 | | SYA2 |
| 7 | IDAR(JA,8)=IJN1(IDAR(IM(1,JA),3),IDAR(IM(2,JA),3)) | | SYA2 |
| | RETURN | | SYA2 |
| 8 | IDAR(1,8)=IJN(IDAR(1,3),IDAR(3,3)) | | SYA2 |
| | RETURN | | SYA2 |
| 9 | IDAR(2,3)=IJN1(IDAR(3,3),IDAR(5,3)) | | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(4,3)=IJN1(IDAR(1,3),IDAR(5,3)) | | SYA2 |
| | IDAR(6,3)=IJN1(IDAR(1,3),IDAR(3,3)) | | SYA2 |
| | RETURN | | SYA2 |
| | END | | SYA2 |
| | SUBROUTINE IDNOM(IA,IB,JA,JB,IS) | | IDNO |
| | INTEGER IS(4),SYMCHE,IV(4) | | IDNO |
| | IV(1)=IA | | IDNO |
| | IV(2)=IB | | IDNO |
| | IV(3)=JA | | IDNO |
| | IV(4)=JB | | IDNO |
| | DO 1 J1=1,4 | | IDNO |
| | IF(SYMCHE(IV(J1))-2)2,3,4 | | IDNO |
| 2 | IS(J1)=1 | | IDNO |
| | GOTO1 | | IDNO |
| 3 | IS(J1)=IV(J1)-4*(IV(J1)/7)+(IV(J1)/16)-1 | | IDNO |
| | GOTO1 | | IDNO |
| 4 | IS(J1)=IV(J1)-5*(IV(J1)/9)-4*(IV(J1)/19) | | IDNO |
| 1 | CONTINUE | | IDNO |
| | RETURN | | IDNO |
| | END | | SYA3 |
| | SUBROUTINE SYM34(NOBT,LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOL,ISYM,*,LIMIT) | | SYA3 |
| | INTEGER ISV(4),NOBT(3),IV(8),IVM(4) | | SYA3 |
| | LOGICAL LC(4),LOI,LOJ,LOK,LOL,LOG | | SYA3 |
| | COMMON/SYM/IDAR(8,10) | | SYA3 |
| | COMMON/SPLI1/I1,I2,J1,J2,K1,K2,L1,L2,LIM1,LIMJ,LIMK,LIML,JM1,JMJ,JSYA3 | | SYA3 |
| | .MK,JML,IEXP,JEXP,KEXP,LEXP | | SYA3 |
| | EQUIVALENCE(IV(1),I1),(IVM(1),JM1) | | SYA3 |

SYA3
SYA3
SYA3
SYA3

[illegible]

ONIN
ONIN
ONIN
ONIN
ONIN
ONIN
ONIN
ONIN
ONIN
ONIN

| | | |
|---|---|------|
| | COMMON/CFACT/FACT(41) | ONIN |
| | IF(ID.E0.1)GOTO2 | ONIN |
| | ID=1 | ONIN |
| | FACT(1)=1.D0 | ONIN |
| | DO 1 I=2,41 | ONIN |
| 1 | FACT(I)=DFLOAT(I-1)*FACT(I-1) | ONIN |
| 2 | S=0.0D0 | ONIN |
| | H=0.0D0 | ONIN |
| | HH=0.0D0 | ONIN |
| | RM1=0.D0 | ONIN |
| | RP1=0.D0 | ONIN |
| | RP2=0.D0 | ONIN |
| | IF(LB.NE.LK.OR.MB.NE.MK.OR.IABS(MB).GT.LB)RETURN | ONIN |
| | C=CB+CK | ONIN |
| | N=NB+NK+1 | ONIN |
| | CP=C**N | ONIN |
| | CPM1=C**(N-1) | ONIN |
| | CPP1=C**(N+1) | ONIN |
| | CPP2=C**(N+2) | ONIN |
| | L=LB*(LB+1) | ONIN |
| | ENB=(L-NB*(NB-1))*0.5D0 | ONIN |
| | ENK=(L-NK*(NK-1))*0.5D0 | ONIN |
| | CZB=CB*NB-Z | ONIN |
| | CZK=CK*NK-Z | ONIN |
| | CSB=CB*CB*0.5D0 | ONIN |
| | CSK=CK*CK*0.5D0 | ONIN |
| | FT=FC((LB*(LB+1))/2+IABS(MB)+1) | ONIN |
| | S=FT*FACT(N)/CP | ONIN |
| | RM1=FT*FACT(N-1)/CPM1 | ONIN |
| | RP1=FT*FACT(N+1)/CPP1 | ONIN |
| | RP2=FT*FACT(N+2)/CPP2 | ONIN |
| | H=FT*((ENK*FACT(N-2)*C+CZK*FACT(N-1))*C-CSK*FACT(N))/CP | ONIN |
| | IF(N.GT.4)HH=ENB*ENK*FACT(N-4)*C | ONIN |
| | IF(N.GT.3)HH=(HH+(ENB*CZK+ENK*CZB)*FACT(N-3))*C | ONIN |
| | HH=FT*((HH+(CZB*CZK-ENB*CSK-ENK*CSB)*FACT(N-2))*C-(CZB*CSK+CZK*CSB | ONIN |
| | .B)*FACT(N-1))*C+CSB*CSK*FACT(N))/CP | ONIN |
| | RETURN | ONIN |
| | END | ONIN |
| | SUBROUTINE HR(N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K,HRIN | HRIN |
| | .L2K,M2K,C2K,Z,T1,T2) | HRIN |
| | MIXED H AND 1/R(1,2) INTEGRALS | HRIN |
| | REPI REQUIRED | HRIN |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | HRIN |
| | EN1=0.5D0*(L1B*(L1B+1)-N1B*(N1B-1)+L1K*(L1K+1)-N1K*(N1K-1)) | HRIN |
| | EN2=0.5D0*(L2B*(L2B+1)-N2B*(N2B-1)+L2K*(L2K+1)-N2K*(N2K-1)) | HRIN |
| | CZ1=C1B*N1B+C1K*N1K-Z-Z | HRIN |
| | CZ2=C2B*N2B+C2K*N2K-Z-Z | HRIN |
| | CS1=0.5D0*(C1B*C1B+C1K*C1K) | HRIN |
| | CS2=0.5D0*(C2B*C2B+C2K*C2K) | HRIN |
| | A=0.0D0 | HRIN |
| | IF(EN1.NE.0.0D0)A=REPI(1,N1B-2,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,HRIN | HRIN |
| | .M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) | HRIN |
| | B=REPI(1,N1B-1,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,HRIN | HRIN |
| | .M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) | HRIN |
| | C=REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,HRIN | HRIN |
| | .2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) | HRIN |
| | F=0.0D0 | HRIN |
| | IF(EN2.NE.0.0D0)F=REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B-2,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,HRIN | HRIN |
| | .M1K,C1K,N2K,L2K,M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) | HRIN |
| | G=REPI(1,N1B,L1B,M1B,C1B,N2B,L2B,M2B,C2B,N1K,L1K,M1K,C1K,N2K-1,L2K,HRIN | HRIN |

| | |
|--|------|
| .,M2K,C2K,1,0,0,1.D0,1,0,0,1.D0) | HRIN |
| T1=EN1*A+CZ1*B-CS1*C | HRIN |
| T2=EN2*F+CZ2*G-CS2*C | HRIN |
| RETURN | HRIN |
| END | HRIN |
| FUNCTION REPI(IND,NLA,LLA,MLA,CLA,NRA,LPA,MPA,CRA,NLR,LLR,MLB,CLB, | REPI |
| 1NRB,LRB,MRB,CRB,NCA,LCA,MCA,CCA,NCB,LCB,MCR,CCP) | REPI |
| ONE-CENTRE TWO- AND THREE-ELECTRON INTEGRAL FUNCTION (IMAGINARY) | REPI |
| ANGLI REQUIRED | REPI |
| IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z) | REPI |
| REAL*8 FC(325,5),PL(9,5),ST(55),TP(45) | REPI |
| INTEGER*4 IU/O/,LT(3),MT(3) | REPI |
| INTEGER*2 IC(325,5)/1575*O/ | REPI |
| COMMON /CFACT/ FACT(41) | REPI |
| COMMON /CPSI/ PSI(11) | REPI |
| IF (IU.EQ.1) GO TO 7 | REPI |
| IU=1 | REPI |
| FACT(1)=1.D0 | REPI |
| DO 1 I=1,40 | REPI |
| 1 FACT(I+1)=I*FACT(I) | REPI |
| PSI(1)=0.0D0 | REPI |
| DO 2 I=1,10 | REPI |
| 2 PSI(I+1)=PSI(I)+1.D0/I | REPI |
| W=1.D0 | REPI |
| DO 4 LP=1,9 | REPI |
| W=0.5D0*W | REPI |
| MA=(LP+1)/2 | REPI |
| ML=LP+LP-1 | REPI |
| Y=(-1.D0)**MA*ML*W | REPI |
| DO 3 MP=1,MA | REPI |
| Y=-Y | REPI |
| MB=MA-MP | REPI |
| MC=LP-MB | REPI |
| MD=MC-MB | REPI |
| 3 PL(LP,MP)=Y*FACT(MD+LP-1)/(FACT(MB+1)*FACT(MC)*FACT(MD)) | REPI |
| DO 4 MP=1,LP | REPI |
| 4 TP((LP*(LP+1))/2-MP+1)=16.D0*FACT(LP+MP-1)/(FACT(LP-MP+1)*ML**2) | REPI |
| DO 6 LXP=1,5 | REPI |
| LT(1)=LXP-1 | REPI |
| MA=LXP+LXP-1 | REPI |
| DO 6 MXP=1,MA | REPI |
| MX=MXP-LXP | REPI |
| MT(1)=IABS(MX) | REPI |
| LMX=LXP*(LXP-1)+1-MX | REPI |
| DO 6 LYP=LXP,5 | REPI |
| LT(2)=LYP-1 | REPI |
| MC=LYP+LYP-1 | REPI |
| LMAXP=LXP+LYP | REPI |
| DO 6 MYP=1,MC | REPI |
| MY=MYP-LYP | REPI |
| MT(2)=IABS(MY) | REPI |
| LMY=LYP*(LYP-1)+1-MY | REPI |
| IF (LMX.GT.LMY) GO TO 6 | REPI |
| LMXY=(LMY*(LMY-1))/2+LMX | REPI |
| IPLC=0 | REPI |
| DO 5 LSP=2,LMAXP,2 | REPI |
| LB=LMAXP-LSP | REPI |
| LT(3)=LB | REPI |
| MB=MY-MX | REPI |
| MBA=IABS(MB) | REPI |

| | | |
|----|--|------|
| | MC=NR+K | |
| | CL=1.D0 | REPI |
| | SB=0.0D0 | REPI |
| | DO 14 L=1,MB | REPI |
| | CL=CL*CA | REPI |
| 14 | SB=SB+FACT(MC+L)*CL/FACT(L) | REPI |
| | SA=C*(SA*FACT(MA)/(CB*CR)+SB*FACT(MB)/(CA*CL)) | REPI |
| | GO TO 30 | REPI |
| 15 | MB=K+1 | REPI |
| | DO 27 LP=1,MB | REPI |
| | IA=LP+LP-3 | REPI |
| | DO 27 MP=LP,MB | REPI |
| | LM=(MP*(MP-1))/2+LP | REPI |
| | KM=K-2*(MP-LP) | REPI |
| | IBP=NL-KM | REPI |
| | IB=IBP-1 | REPI |
| | SA=0.0D0 | REPI |
| | IF (IA.GT.0) GO TO 25 | REPI |
| | DO 24 II=1,IBP | REPI |
| | SB=0.0D0 | REPI |
| | Y=1.D0/C | REPI |
| | Z=1.D0 | REPI |
| | IIM=IBP-II+1 | REPI |
| | DO 23 LL=1,IIM | REPI |
| | Y=Y*C | REPI |
| | MD=NR+KM+LL-1 | REPI |
| | SC=0.0D0 | REPI |
| | CAM=1.D0 | REPI |
| | Z=-Z | REPI |
| | IF (II.GT.1) GO TO 21 | REPI |
| | CBM=Z | REPI |
| | IF(CB.GT.4.D0) CBM=0.0D0 | REPI |
| | DO 16 NP=1,MD | REPI |
| | X=V | REPI |
| | IF (MD.NE.NP) X=1.D0/(MD-NP) | REPI |
| | CAM=CAM*CA | REPI |
| | CBM=CBM*CB | REPI |
| 16 | SC=SC+X*(CAM+CBM) | REPI |
| | IF (C.NE.1.D0) GO TO 17 | REPI |
| | SC=SC-Z/MD | REPI |
| | GO TO 20 | REPI |
| 17 | IF (CB.LE.4.D0) GO TO 20 | REPI |
| | CBM=CB | REPI |
| | CAM=1.D0/CB | REPI |
| | SD=0.0D0 | REPI |
| | DO 18 NP=1,10000 | REPI |
| | CBM=CBM*CAM | REPI |
| | X=CBM/(MD+NP-1) | REPI |
| | SD=SD+X | REPI |
| | IF (X/SD.LT.1.D-18) GO TO 19 | REPI |
| 18 | CONTINUE | REPI |
| 19 | SC=SC-Z*SD | REPI |
| 20 | SC=FACT(MD)*SC | REPI |
| | GO TO 23 | REPI |
| 21 | X=0.5D0*Z/C | REPI |
| | U=1.D0 | REPI |
| | SC=0.0D0 | REPI |
| | IM=II-1 | REPI |
| | DO 22 NP=1,IM | REPI |
| | X=X*C | REPI |

| | |
|--|------|
| U=-U | |
| 22 IF (U.NE.Z) SC=SC-FACT(MD+NP-1)/(X*FACT(NP)) | REPI |
| 23 SB=SB+SC/(Y*FACT(LL)) | REPI |
| 24 SA=SA+SB*FACT(IBP)/DMAX1(1.D0,DFLOAT(II-1)) | REPI |
| GO TO 27 | REPI |
| 25 IAP=IA+1 | REPI |
| ME=NR+KM+1 | REPI |
| CBM=2.D0*FACT(IAP)/C | REPI |
| DO 26 II=2,IAP,2 | REPI |
| CBM=CBM*CS | REPI |
| 26 SA=SA+FACT(IB+II)*FACT(ME-II)*CPM/(FACT(IAP-II+2)*FACT(II)) | REPI |
| 27 ST(LM)=SA/(CL**NL*CR**NR*C**KM) | REPI |
| MC=(1+(-1)**K)/2 | REPI |
| MD=K/2+1 | REPI |
| SA=PL(MB,1)*ST(MD)*MC | REPI |
| MD=MD-MC | REPI |
| ME=MC | REPI |
| DO 29 L=1,K | REPI |
| LK=MB-L | REPI |
| DO 28 M=1,LK | REPI |
| DO 28 N=M,LK | REPI |
| MN=(N*(N-1))/2+M | REPI |
| 28 ST(MN)=0.5D0*(ST(MN)+ST(MN+N)-ST(MN+N+1)) | REPI |
| IF (MC.NE.0) GO TO 29 | REPI |
| ME=ME+1 | REPI |
| SA=SA+PL(MB,ME)*ST(MD) | REPI |
| MD=MD-1 | REPI |
| 29 MC=1-MC | REPI |
| 30 KP=K | REPI |
| 31 REPI=REPI+TP(MU)*FC(IL,I)*FC(IR,J)*SA | REPI |
| 32 CONTINUE | REPI |
| 33 CONTINUE | REPI |
| RETURN | REPI |
| 34 IF (MCB-MCA.NE.MLA-MLB+MRA-MRB) RETURN | REPI |
| CC=CCA+CCB | REPI |
| S=CC+CL+CR | REPI |
| WA=S/CL | REPI |
| WB=S/CR | REPI |
| RA=CC+CL | REPI |
| RB=CC+CR | REPI |
| AAM=RA/CL | REPI |
| ABM=RA/CR | REPI |
| BAM=RB/CL | REPI |
| BBM=RB/CR | REPI |
| NC=NCA+NCB | REPI |
| NCP=NC+NL+NR+1 | REPI |
| MA=LCA*(LCA+1)+1-MCA | REPI |
| MB=LCB*(LCB+1)+1-MCB | REPI |
| IM=MAX0(MA,MB) | REPI |
| IM=(IM*(IM-3))/2+MA+MB | REPI |
| LSA=-1 | REPI |
| LSB=-1 | REPI |
| DO 40 I=1,5 | REPI |
| MA=IC(IL,I) | REPI |
| IF(MA.LT.1) RETURN | REPI |
| LL=SQRT(FLOAT(MA-1)+0.001) | REPI |
| LT(1)=LL | REPI |
| MT(1)=IABS(LL*(LL+1)+1-MA) | REPI |
| DO 39 J=1,5 | REPI |
| MA=IC(IR,J) | REPI |

| | |
|--|------|
| IF(MA.LT.1) GO TO 40 | REPI |
| LR=SQRT(FLOAT(MA-1)+0.001) | REPI |
| LT(2)=LR | REPI |
| MT(2)=IABS(LR*(LR+1)+1-MA) | REPI |
| DO 38 K=1,5 | REPI |
| MA=IC(IM,K) | REPI |
| IF(MA.LT.1) GO TO 39 | REPI |
| LM=SQRT(FLOAT(MA-1)+0.001) | REPI |
| LT(3)=LM | REPI |
| MT(3)=IABS(LM*(LM+1)+1-MA) | REPI |
| V=ANGLI(LT,MT)*64.DO/((LL+LL+1)*(LR+LR+1)) | REPI |
| IF(V.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 38 | REPI |
| IF((LL.EQ.LSA.AND.LR.EQ.LSB).OR.(LL.EQ.LSB.AND.LR.EQ.LSA)) GO TO | REPI |
| 137 | REPI |
| NLM=NL-LL | REPI |
| NLP=NL+LL+1 | REPI |
| NRM=NR-LR | REPI |
| NRP=NR+LR+1 | REPI |
| NCM=NC-LL-LR-1 | REPI |
| SA=UF(NCP,NLM,NRM,WA,WB)-UF(NCP,NLM,NRP,WA,WB)-UF(NCP,NLP,NRM,WA, | REPI |
| 1WB) | REPI |
| IF(NCM.GT.0) SA=SA+UF(NCP,NLP,NRP,WA,WB) | REPI |
| SUM=SA/S**NCP+VF(NCP,NLM,NRP,RA,AAM,ABM)+VF(NCP,NRM,NLP,RB,BBM,BAM | REPI |
| 1) | REPI |
| IF(NCM.LE.0) GO TO 35 | REPI |
| SUM=SUM-VF(NCP,NLP,NRP,RA,AAM,ABM)-VF(NCP,NRP,NLP,RB,BBM,BAM)+FACT | REPI |
| 1(NLP)*FACT(NRP)*FACT(NCM)/(CL**NLP*CR**NRP*CC**NCM) | REPI |
| GO TO 36 | REPI |
| 35 NCM=-NCM | REPI |
| NCM1=NCM+1 | REPI |
| NCM2=NCM+2 | REPI |
| NCM3=NCM+3 | REPI |
| W=FACT(NLP)*FACT(NRP)/(CL**NLP*CR**NRP) | REPI |
| SID1=(DLOG(RA*RB/(CC*S))+PSI(NCM1))*(-CC)**NCM/FACT(NCM1) | REPI |
| SID2=FIDA(RA,NCM,WA,AAM, 1) | REPI |
| SID3=FIDA(RB,NCM,WA,BBM, 1) | REPI |
| SID4=FIDA(S,NCM,WA, WB,NCM1) | REPI |
| SID5=FIDB(RA,NCM, 1, 1,WA,NCM3,NLP,AAM,1) | REPI |
| SID6=FIDB(RB,NCM, 1, 1,WA,NCM3,NRP,BBM,1) | REPI |
| SID7=FIDB(S,NCM, 1,NCM1,WA,NCM3,NRP, WB,1) | REPI |
| SID8=FIDB(S,NCM,NCM2, NLP,WA, 1,NRP, WB,2) | REPI |
| SID=SID1-SID2-SID3+SID4-SID5-SID6+SID7+SID8 | REPI |
| SIDT=SID*W | REPI |
| SUM=SUM+SIDT | REPI |
| 36 LSA=LL | REPI |
| LSB=LR | REPI |
| 37 REPI=REPI+FC(IL,I)*FC(IR,J)*FC(IM,K)*V*SUM | REPI |
| 38 CONTINUE | REPI |
| 39 CONTINUE | REPI |
| 40 CONTINUE | REPI |
| RETURN | REPI |
| END | REPI |
| FUNCTIONS TO ASSIST REPI | ANGI |
| /CFACT/ FACT AND /CPSI/ PSI REQUIRED | ANGI |
| FUNCTION ANGLI(LT,MT) | ANGI |
| IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | ANGI |
| INTEGER*4 LT(3),MT(3) | ANGI |
| COMMON /CFACT/ FACT(41) | ANGI |
| COMMON /CPSI/ PSI(11) | ANGI |
| ANGLI=0.0D0 | ANGI |

| | |
|--|------|
| IST=LT(1)+LT(2)+LT(3) | ANGI |
| IF((-1)**IST.LT.0) RETURN | ANGI |
| DO 1 I=1,3 | ANGI |
| IA=I+1-3*(1/3) | ANGI |
| IB=I+2-3*(1/2) | ANGI |
| LU=LT(I) | ANGI |
| MU=MT(I) | ANGI |
| IF (MU.EQ.MT(IA)+MT(IB).AND.LU.LE.LT(IA)+LT(IB).AND.LU.GE.IABS(LT(| ANGI |
| 1IA)-LT(IB))) GO TO 2 | ANGI |
| 1 CONTINUE | ANGI |
| RETURN | ANGI |
| 2 IF (LT(IA).GE.LT(IB)) GO TO 3 | ANGI |
| MC=IA | ANGI |
| IA=IB | ANGI |
| IB=MC | ANGI |
| 3 LV=LT(IA) | ANGI |
| MV=MT(IA) | ANGI |
| LW=LT(IB) | ANGI |
| MW=MT(IB) | ANGI |
| IS=IST/2+1 | ANGI |
| MA=MINO(LW-MW,LU-MU)+1 | ANGI |
| X=-1.D0 | ANGI |
| DO 4 I=1,MA | ANGI |
| X=-X | ANGI |
| 4 ANGLI=ANGLI+X*FACT(LU+MU+I)*FACT(LV+LW-MU-I+2)/(FACT(I)*FACT(LU-MU | ANGI |
| 1-I+2)*FACT(LV-LW+MU+I)*FACT(LW-MW-I+2)) | ANGI |
| ANGLI=ANGLI*FACT(LV+MV+1)*FACT(LW+MW+1)*FACT(IS)*FACT(IST-LW-LW+1) | ANGI |
| 1*(-1.D0)**(IS-LV-MW)/(FACT(IS-LU)*FACT(IS-LV)*FACT(IS-LW)* | ANGI |
| 2FACT(IST+2)*FACT(LV-MV+1)) | ANGI |
| RETURN | ANGI |
| ENTRY UF(NCP,NLM,NRM,WA,WB) | ANGI |
| UF=0.D0 | ANGI |
| FK=WA | ANGI |
| DO 9 K=1,NLM | ANGI |
| UFA=0.D0 | ANGI |
| FK=FK/WA | ANGI |
| FL=WB | ANGI |
| DO 8 L=1,NRM | ANGI |
| FL=FL/WB | ANGI |
| 8 UFA=UFA+FL*FACT(NCP-NLM-NRM+K+L-2)/FACT(L) | ANGI |
| 9 UF=UF+FK*UFA/FACT(K) | ANGI |
| UF=UF*FACT(NLM)*FACT(NRM)*WA*WB/(FK*FL) | ANGI |
| RETURN | ANGI |
| ENTRY VF(NCP,NLM,NRP,PA,AAM,ABM) | ANGI |
| VF=0.D0 | ANGI |
| FK=AAM | ANGI |
| DO 10 K=1,NLM | ANGI |
| FK=FK/AAM | ANGI |
| 10 VF=VF+FK*FACT(NCP-NLM-NRP+K-1)/FACT(K) | ANGI |
| VF=VF*FACT(NLM)*FACT(NRP)*AAM*ABM**NRP/(PA**NCP*FK) | ANGI |
| RETURN | ANGI |
| ENTRY FIDA(V1,IV2,V3,V4,IV5) | ANGI |
| Y=0.D0 | ANGI |
| DO 12 L=1,IV5 | ANGI |
| X=0.D0 | ANGI |
| KUP=IV2-L+2 | ANGI |
| DO 11 K=1,KUP | ANGI |
| X=X+FACT(KUP)*PSI(KUP+1-K)/(FACT(K)*FACT(KUP+1-K)*(-V4)**(K-1)) | ANGI |
| 11 CONTINUE | ANGI |
| Y=Y+X/(FACT(L)*FACT(KUP)*(-V3)**(L-1)) | ANGI |

| | | |
|----|---|------|
| 12 | CONTINUE | ANGI |
| | FIDA=Y*(-V1)**IV2 | ANGI |
| | RETURN | ANGI |
| | ENTRY FIDB(V1,IV2,IV3,IV4,V5,IV6,IV7,V8,IV9) | ANGI |
| | Y=0.D0 | ANGI |
| | DO 14 L=IV3,IV4 | ANGI |
| | IF(IV9.EQ.1) KLO=IV6-L | ANGI |
| | IF(IV9.EQ.2) KLO=IV6 | ANGI |
| | X=0.D0 | ANGI |
| | DO 13 K=KLO,IV7 | ANGI |
| | X=X+FACT(K+L-IV2-2)/(FACT(K)*V8**(K-1)) | ANGI |
| 13 | CONTINUE | ANGI |
| | Y=Y+X/(V5**(L-1)*FACT(L)) | ANGI |
| 14 | CONTINUE | ANGI |
| | FIDB=Y*V1**IV2 | ANGI |
| | RETURN | ANGI |
| | END | ANGI |
| C | NORMALIZATION FUNCTION (IMAGINARY) | ENMI |
| | FUNCTION ENMI(N,L,M,C) | ENMI |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | ENMI |
| | REAL*8 CN(13)/2.D0,.66666666666666667,.88888888888888889D-1, | ENMI |
| | 1.63492063492063492D-2,.2821869488536155D-3, | ENMI |
| | 2.855111966223077D-5,.1879366958732038D-6, | ENMI |
| | 3.3132278264553397D-8,.4094481391573067D-10, | ENMI |
| | 4.4309980412182174D-12,.37315847724521D-14,.2704046936559487D-16, | ENMI |
| | 5.166402888403661D-18/,CT(15)/.5D0,.75D0,1.5D0,.10416666666666667, | ENMI |
| | 2.4166666666666667,2.5D0,.4611111111111111D-2,.2916666666666667D-1, | ENMI |
| | 3.2916666666666667,3.5D0,.1108071428571429D-3,.3392857142857143D-2, | ENMI |
| | 4.125D-1,.225D0,4.5D0/ | ENMI |
| | ENMI=DSQRT(C**((N+N+1)*CT(((L+1)*(L+2))/2-IAPS(M))*CN(N)) | ENMI |
| | RETURN | ENMI |
| | END | ENMI |
| C | SCHMIDT MATRIX MULTIPLICATION SUBROUTINE | MULT |
| | SUBROUTINE MULTS(NB,H,EM,T) | MULT |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | MULT |
| | REAL*8 H(2),EM(2),T(2) | MULT |
| | DO 4 N=1,2 | MULT |
| | DO 4 I=1,NB | MULT |
| | DO 4 J=1,NB | MULT |
| | JQ=(J*(J-1))/2 | MULT |
| | IJ=JQ+I | MULT |
| | B=0.0D0 | MULT |
| | MA=J | MULT |
| | IF (N.EQ.2) MA=I | MULT |
| | DO 2 K=1,MA | MULT |
| | IK=MAX0(I,K) | MULT |
| | IK=(IK*(IK-3))/2+I+K | MULT |
| | KJ=JQ+K | MULT |
| | IF (N.EQ.2) GO TO 1 | MULT |
| | B=B+H(IK)*EM(KJ) | MULT |
| | GO TO 2 | MULT |
| 1 | B=B+EM(IK)*T(KJ) | MULT |
| 2 | CONTINUE | MULT |
| | IF (N.EQ.2) GO TO 3 | MULT |
| | T(IJ)=B | MULT |
| | GO TO 4 | MULT |
| 3 | H(IJ)=B | MULT |
| 4 | CONTINUE | MULT |
| | RETURN | MULT |
| | END | MULT |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| C | SCHMIDT MATRIX-EIGENVECTOR MATRIX MULTIPLICATION SUBROUTINE | VMUL |
| | SUBROUTINE VMULT(MO,C,EM,ND) | VMUL |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | VMUL |
| | REAL*8 C(ND,ND),EM(2) | VMUL |
| | DO 2 I=1,MO | VMUL |
| | DO 2 J=1,MO | VMUL |
| | X=0.0D0 | VMUL |
| | DO 1 K=1,MO | VMUL |
| 1 | X=X+EM((K*(K-1))/2+1)*C(K,J) | VMUL |
| 2 | C(I,J)=X | VMUL |
| | RETURN | VMUL |
| | END | VMUL |
| C | SCHMIDT ORTHOGONALIZATION SUBROUTINE | SOMS |
| | SUBROUTINE SOMS(MO,S,EM) | SOMS |
| | IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z) | SOMS |
| | REAL*8 CUT/1.D-6/,EM(2),S(2) | SOMS |
| | IER=0 | SOMS |
| | EM(1)=DSQRT(S(1)) | SOMS |
| | IF (MO.LT.2) GO TO 6 | SOMS |
| | DO 5 I=2,MO | SOMS |
| | IQ=(I*(I-1))/2 | SOMS |
| | IA=IQ+1 | SOMS |
| | EM(IA)=S(IA)/EM(1) | SOMS |
| | DO 4 J=2,I | SOMS |
| | JQ=(J*(J-1))/2 | SOMS |
| | IJ=IQ+J | SOMS |
| | X=S(IJ) | SOMS |
| | JM=J-1 | SOMS |
| | DO 1 K=1,JM | SOMS |
| 1 | X=X-EM(IQ+K)*EM(JQ+K) | SOMS |
| | IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 2 | SOMS |
| | EM(IJ)=X/EM(JQ+J) | SOMS |
| | GO TO 4 | SOMS |
| 2 | IF (X.GT.CUT.OR.IER.EQ.1) GO TO 3 | SOMS |
| | WRITE (6,901) X | SOMS |
| | IER=1 | SOMS |
| 3 | EM(IJ)=DSQRT(X) | SOMS |
| 4 | CONTINUE | SOMS |
| 5 | CONTINUE | SOMS |
| 6 | DO 8 I=1,MO | SOMS |
| | X=1.D0 | SOMS |
| | DO 8 J=1,MO | SOMS |
| | JQ=(J*(J-1))/2 | SOMS |
| | Y=1.D0/EM(JQ+J) | SOMS |
| | IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 8 | SOMS |
| | X=0.0D0 | SOMS |
| | JM=J-1 | SOMS |
| | DO 7 K=1,JM | SOMS |
| 7 | X=X-EM((K*(K-1))/2+1)*EM(JQ+K) | SOMS |
| 8 | EM(JQ+I)=X*Y | SOMS |
| | RETURN | SOMS |
| 901 | FORMAT ('0',131('*'))/23X,'WARNING: DETERMINANT IN SOMS IS',D16.8, | SOMS |
| | 1'. CHECK RESULT FOR LOSS IN PRECISION.'/1X,131('*')) | SOMS |
| | END | EDIT |
| C | THE FOLLOWING ROUTINES ARE THE ROUTINES USED TO EDIT THIS THESIS | EDIT |
| C | THE FIRST PROGRAM READJUSTS INPUT TO THE PROPER THESIS SIZE | EDIT |
| | INTEGER*2 TE(80),BUF(80),BLANK/' '/,DOT/'.'/,STAR/'*'/,BAR/' '/, | EDIT |
| | INTEGER*2 TE(80),BUF(80),BLANK/' '/,DOT/'.'/,STAR/'*'/,BAR/' '/, | EDIT |
| | COMMA/',',PLUS/'+'/,DOLLAR/'\$'/,HYPH/'-'/,QUER/'?'/,BLANKV(10)/ | EDIT |
| | .10*'/,ZAHN(10)/'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','0'/,LEPAR/ | EDIT |
| | .'('/' | EDIT |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | INTEGER ICOL/60/,LINEND/28/,IDENT/5/,PMARK/'****'/,BLAVFC(25) | EDIT |
| | LOGICAL JUMP | EDIT |
| C | THE PROGRAM DOES: | EDIT |
| C | A)READ A LINE WITH A MAXIMUM WITH OF 80 CHARACTERS FROM UNIT(1) | EDIT |
| C | B)LOOKS IF LINE IS TO BE EDITED(FIRST CHARACTER IF NO-EDIT) | EDIT |
| C | C)LOOKS IF A NEW PARAGRAPH IS TO BE STARTED(* FOLLOWED BY NEW LINE | EDIT |
| C | D)ASKS FOR A STARTING PAGE NUMBER AND NUMBERS THE PAGES SUCESSIVE | EDIT |
| C | E) \$ STANDS FOR LITERAL NEXT | EDIT |
| 900 | FORMAT(' ENTER THE STARTING PAGE NUMBER IN 3-DIGIT FORM'/10X' I.E. | EDIT |
| | . FIFTEEN AS 015') | EDIT |
| 901 | FORMAT(13) | EDIT |
| 902 | FORMAT(57X,13) | EDIT |
| 903 | FORMAT(80A1) | EDIT |
| 904 | FORMAT(' A WORD LONGER THAN TEN LETTERS WITHOUT A HYPHEN HAS BEEN | EDIT |
| | .ENCOUNTERED'/10X,' CHANGE THIS WORD AND RESTART'/80A1) | EDIT |
| 906 | FORMAT(A4) | EDIT |
| C | THE STARTING PAGE NO. IS ASKED FOR | EDIT |
| | WRITE(6,900) | EDIT |
| | READ(5,901)IPAGE | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=3 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,902)IPAGE | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)BLANKV | EDIT |
| | JB=1 | EDIT |
| 1 | READ(1,903,END=34)TE | EDIT |
| | JUMP=.FALSE. | EDIT |
| | IBLAN=0 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(1).NE.BAR)GOTO2 | EDIT |
| | IF(JB.EQ.1)GOTO3 | EDIT |
| | JB=JB-1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JA),JA=1,JB) | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=LINCNT+1 | EDIT |
| | JB=1 | EDIT |
| 3 | WRITE(2,903)(TE(JA),JA=2,61) | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=LINCNT+1 | EDIT |
| | IF(LINCNT.LT.LINEND)GOTO1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,906)PMARK | EDIT |
| | IPAGE=IPAGE+1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,902)IPAGE | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)BLANKV | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=3 | EDIT |
| | GOTO1 | EDIT |
| 2 | IF(TE(1).NE.QUER)GOTO4 | EDIT |
| | IF(JB.EQ.1)GOTO5 | EDIT |
| | JB=JB-1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JA),JA=1,JB) | EDIT |
| | JB=1 | EDIT |
| 5 | WRITE(2,906)PMARK | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=3 | EDIT |
| | IPAGE=IPAGE+1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,902)IPAGE | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)BLANKV | EDIT |
| | GOTO1 | EDIT |
| 4 | IF(TE(1).NE.PLUS)GOTO10 | EDIT |
| | IF(JB.EQ.1)GOTO6 | EDIT |
| | JB=JB-1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JA),JA=1,JB) | EDIT |
| | JB=1 | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=LINCNT+1 | EDIT |
| 6 | IFREE=0 | EDIT |
| | DO 70 JA=2,3 | EDIT |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | DO 7 JC=1,10 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA).NE.ZAHL(JC))GOTO7 | EDIT |
| | IFREE=IFREE+(1-MOD(JA,2))*10*MOD(JC,10)+(JA-2)*MOD(JC,10) | EDIT |
| | GOTO70 | EDIT |
| 7 | CONTINUE | EDIT |
| 70 | CONTINUE | EDIT |
| | IF(IFREE+LINCNT.LE.LINEND)GOTO18 | EDIT |
| | IPAGE=IPAGE+1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,906)PMARK | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,902)IPAGE | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)BLANKV | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=3 | EDIT |
| 18 | DO 8 JA=1,IFREE | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=LINCNT+1 | EDIT |
| 8 | WRITE(2,903)BLANKV | EDIT |
| | GOTO1 | EDIT |
| 10 | DO 11 JA=1,80 | EDIT |
| | IF(JUMP)GOTO14 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA).NE.BLANK)GOTO12 | EDIT |
| | IF(JB.EQ.1)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| | IBLAN=IBLAN+1 | EDIT |
| | IF(IBLAN.GT.1)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| | GOTO13 | EDIT |
| 12 | IBLAN=0 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA).NE.DOLLAR)GOTO15 | EDIT |
| | JUMP=.TRUE. | EDIT |
| | GOTO11 | EDIT |
| 15 | IF(TE(JA).EQ.HYPH.AND.ICOL-10.GT.JB)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA).EQ.STAR)GOTO16 | EDIT |
| 13 | IF(ICOL-10.GT.JB)GOTO14 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA).EQ.COMMA.OR.TE(JA).EQ.HYPH.OR.TE(JA).EQ.DOT.OR.TE(| EDIT |
| | .JA).EQ.BLANK)GOTO17 | EDIT |
| | GOTO21 | EDIT |
| 17 | NOBLA=ICOL-JB | EDIT |
| | IST=1 | EDIT |
| 170 | DO 19 JC=IST,NOBLA | EDIT |
| | IF(JA+JC.GT.80)GOTO190 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.BLANK)GOTO141 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.HYPH)GOTO140 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.DOT)GOTO140 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.COMMA)GOTO140 | EDIT |
| 19 | CONTINUE | EDIT |
| 190 | IF(TE(JA).NE.BLANK)BUF(JB)=TE(JA) | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA).EQ.BLANK)NOBLA=NOBLA+1 | EDIT |
| | GOTO20 | EDIT |
| 141 | IF(JC.NE.IST)GOTO140 | EDIT |
| | IST=IST+1 | EDIT |
| | GOTO170 | EDIT |
| 21 | IF(JB.NE.ICOL)GOTO14 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+1).NE.BLANK)GOTO22 | EDIT |
| | BUF(JB)=TE(JA) | EDIT |
| | GOTO23 | EDIT |
| 22 | WRITE (6,904)TE | EDIT |
| | STOP | EDIT |
| 140 | IF(TE(JA).EQ.HYPH)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| 14 | BUF(JB)=TE(JA) | EDIT |
| | JUMP=.FALSE. | EDIT |
| | JB=JB+1 | EDIT |
| | IF(JB.LT.ICOL-10)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA).EQ.HYPH.OR.TE(JA).EQ.BLANK)GOTO24 | EDIT |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | IF(TE(JA).NE.DOT.AND.TE(JA).NE.COMMA)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| 24 | NOBLA=ICOL-JB+1 | EDIT |
| | IST=1 | EDIT |
| 240 | DO 25 JC=IST,NOBLA | EDIT |
| | IF(JA+JC.GT.80)GOTO20 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.BLANK)GOTO250 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.HYPH)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+JC).EQ.DOT.OR.TE(JA+JC).EQ.COMMA)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| 25 | CONTINUE | EDIT |
| | IF(TE(JA+NOBLA+1).EQ.BLANK)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| | GOTO20 | EDIT |
| 250 | IF(JC.NE.1)GOTO11 | EDIT |
| | IST=IST+1 | EDIT |
| | GOTO240 | EDIT |
| C | A NEW PARAGRAPH IS STARTED | EDIT |
| 16 | JB=JB-1 | EDIT |
| | IF(JB.EQ.0)GOTO260 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JC),JC=1,JB) | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=LINCNT+1 | EDIT |
| | IF(LINCNT.NE.LINEND)GOTO260 | EDIT |
| | IPAGE=IPAGE+1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,906)PMARK | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,902)IPAGE | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)BLANKV | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=3 | EDIT |
| 260 | DO 26 JC=1,IDENT | EDIT |
| 26 | BUF(JC)=BLANK | EDIT |
| | JB=IDENT+1 | EDIT |
| | GOTO11 | EDIT |
| C | BUF IS RIGHT JUSTIFIED, I.E. BLANKS ARE REMOVED | EDIT |
| 20 | IF(NOBLA.EQ.0)GOTO23 | EDIT |
| 27 | JD=1 | EDIT |
| | JC=IDENT+1 | EDIT |
| 28 | IF(BUF(JC).NE.BLANK)GOTO29 | EDIT |
| | IF(BUF(JC+1).EQ.LEPAR)GOTO29 | EDIT |
| | BLAVEC(JD)=JC | EDIT |
| | JD=JD+1 | EDIT |
| 29 | JC=JC+1 | EDIT |
| | IF(JB-1.GT.JC)GOTO28 | EDIT |
| 30 | JE=1 | EDIT |
| 31 | JF=(JE+1)/2 | EDIT |
| | IF(MOD(JE,2).EQ.0)JF=JD-JF | EDIT |
| | LIMG=ICOL-NOBLA+1 | EDIT |
| | LIM=LIMG-BLAVEC(JF) | EDIT |
| | DO 32 JG=1,LIM | EDIT |
| 32 | BUF(LIMG+1-JG)=BUF(LIMG-JG) | EDIT |
| | LIMJ=JD+1-JF | EDIT |
| | NOBLA=NOBLA-1 | EDIT |
| | IF(NOBLA.EQ.0)GOTO23 | EDIT |
| | DO 33 JG=1,LIMJ | EDIT |
| 33 | BLAVEC(JD-JG+1)=BLAVEC(JD-JG+1)+1 | EDIT |
| | JE=JE+1 | EDIT |
| | IF(JE.LE.JD)GOTO31 | EDIT |
| | GOTO30 | EDIT |
| 23 | WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JG),JG=1,ICOL) | EDIT |
| | LINCNT=LINCNT+1 | EDIT |
| | IF(LINCNT.EQ.LINEND)GOTO9 | EDIT |
| | JB=1 | EDIT |
| | GOTO11 | EDIT |
| 9 | LINCNT=3 | EDIT |

| | | |
|-----|---|------|
| | JB=1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,906)PMARK | EDIT |
| | IPAGE=IPAGE+1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,902)IPAGE | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)BLANKV | EDIT |
| 11 | CONTINUE | EDIT |
| | GOTO 1 | EDIT |
| 34 | LIMB=JB-1 | EDIT |
| | WRITE(2,903)(BUF(JG),JG=1,LIMB) | EDIT |
| | STOP | EDIT |
| C | DEBUG UNIT(9),TRACE,SUBCHK,INIT(BUF,JB,NOBLA,LINCNT) | EDIT |
| C | AT 1 | EDIT |
| C | TRACE ON | EDIT |
| | END | EDIT |
| C | THIS IS THE PRINT VERSION FOR TERMINAL USE | PRTL |
| C | ISTA,IEND ARE THE FIRST AND LAST LINE NO. OF THE FILE TO BE | PRTL |
| C | | PRTL |
| C | EDITED. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE FILE MUST BE NUMBERED IN INCREMENTS OF | PRTL |
| | INTEGER TE(15),BLAV(2)/2*' '/,PMARK/'****'/,CONTIN,BLANK/' ' / | PRTL |
| | READ(5,904)ISTA,IEND | PRTL |
| 3 | DO 1 JA=1,40 | PRTL |
| | IF(ISTA+JA-1.GT.IEND)GOTO2 | PRTL |
| | READ(1'(ISTA+JA-1)*1000,903)TE | PRTL |
| | IF(TE(1).EQ.PMARK)GOTO2 | PRTL |
| | WRITE(2,900)TE | PRTL |
| 1 | WRITE(2,900)BLAV | PRTL |
| 2 | READ(5,901)CONTIN | PRTL |
| | IF(CONTIN.EQ.BLANK)GOTO3 | PRTL |
| | ISTA=ISTA+JA | PRTL |
| | GOTO3 | PRTL |
| 900 | FORMAT(' ',15A4) | PRTL |
| 901 | FORMAT(10A1) | PRTL |
| 902 | FORMAT('1') | PRTL |
| 903 | FORMAT(15A4) | PRTL |
| 904 | FORMAT(214) | PRTL |
| | END | PRTL |
| C | LINE-PRINTER VERSION OF THE PRINT ROUTINE | PRTL |
| | INTEGER TE(15),BLAV(4)/4*' '/,PMARK/'****' / | PRTL |
| | WRITE(2,901) | PRTL |
| | WRITE(2,902) | PRTL |
| 3 | DO 1 JA=1,40 | PRTL |
| | READ(1,903,END=4)TE | PRTL |
| | IF(TE(1).EQ.PMARK)GOTO2 | PRTL |
| 1 | WRITE(2,900)BLAV,TE | PRTL |
| 2 | WRITE(2,901) | PRTL |
| | WRITE(2,902) | PRTL |
| | GOTO3 | PRTL |
| 4 | WRITE(2,901) | PRTL |
| | STOP | PRTL |
| 900 | FORMAT('0',19A4) | PRTL |
| 901 | FORMAT('1') | PRTL |
| 902 | FORMAT(//) | PRTL |
| 903 | FORMAT(15A4) | PRTL |
| | END | |

B30020